# LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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## Daily Democrat.


**TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.**

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| ONE YEAR | $6 00 |
| SIX MONTHS | 3 50 |
| ONE MONTH | 60 |


☞The Republicans are busy again proving to their satisfaction that the Democrats are all Secessionists. That is very encouraging to the rebels. If it be true, the success of the rebellion is but a question of time. The Secesh, according to this outgiving of the Republicans, will have about half the next Congress. Will it be possible, then, for the Government to succeed? The Democrats hold that this war might have been prevented; that it was brought on by the success of the Republican party against their repeated warnings; that it might have been prevented after that success, if the Republican party had shown any statesmanship and magnanimity; that if troops had been withdrawn from Fort Sumpter and Pickens, and a collision avoided, that the Union men South would have brought the States back without bloodshed. They believe, now, that opportunities for Union are passed by, and prevented by this same Republican majority. They believe these Republicans incompetent to deal with this rebellion; that the latter are using power to revolutionize the Government itself; that mere brute force will never restore the Union; that wisdom is as necessary as power; that the common, vulgar weapon of brute force is blind and fatal to both sections of the country; that it may destroy one and make a despotism of the other. The Republicans, blind partisans, see none of this danger. They are free. They enjoy that blessed kind of freedom so acceptable to tyrants—freedom to persecute and punish their opponents. This is the sort of freedom that has always been a luxury to ruling powers. Free to do as they please, free to punish all who differ with them.

We are told that there is no danger to freedom; that our people will never allow that. All bosh! Don't they submit and applaud, too? Mr. Seward has only to ring a bell at his right hand and arrest a man in Iowa, imprison him, and there is no power to relieve him. Is not Vallandigham now an exile from his State by pure despotism, not by law? Are not thousands arrested and held at discretion without either charge or trial? And don't people submit? Nay, one party applauds. Nay more, we are informed that Gen. Rousseau said in that speech the Journal did not print that a hundred ought to have been arrested where one had been, and that nineteen out of twenty ought to have been hung. All this is very free for the dominant power and its friends. As we have said, they are free, and they have the luxury of freedom—the power which they exercise to enslave those who do not agree with them. No danger that our people will submit to a despotism! Oh, no. They will turn despots themselves until some power gets ready to practice on the whole what a party has taught by their practice. Charles I. was very free, and his followers were free—free to persecute other people. The Star Chamber and Court of High Commission were free, and so were the devotees to the crown of Queen Bess—free to persecute and punish dissenters and Romanists—the luxury of freedom. Cromwell and his Roundheads were free—free to cut off Charles' head, and scatter the Long Parliament. The Jacobins of France were the freest men on earth—free to deluge the soil of France with the blood of aristocrats.

This sort of freedom has always been a luxury—freedom to persecute our opponents. Our people like it, revel in it, as others have done. It is the sort of freedom that always precedes despotism. It is the forerunner.

Experience has taught the world that there is no freedom unless law stands an impregnable bulwark between power and the poorest citizen; where the ruler has no discretion at all outside of law; where a minority, without any official power, is just as free as the majority with power civil and military. Are we North or South in that condition?

Can't Republicans see that those not interested in the freedom they enjoy may entertain very different opinions from them as to the dangers to free institutions? All who differ with them are rebels. If that be true, they are in danger. The rebels have the physical force, if it is ever organized, to turn the tables; and then, when the majority put in practice what the Republicans have taught by their practice, these Republicans will begin to think there is danger to civil liberty; and when they are picked up by the military and imprisoned at discretion, not by law, exiled by military commissions, regardless of all constitutional provisions, upon a military necessity, they will be decidedly rebellious.

If half the North and all the South are rebels, what right has a small minority of this country to control its destinies? They can't do it long. They will fall in the end, and the real rebels see it. If they believe these Republicans, sooner or later they will be the ruling power. A minority will not be able to get along in power always.

As long as calling names is confined to mere party clap-trap, it will only encourage the rebels; but when the dominant power acts on its clap trap, and disfranchises men, imprisons them, impresses their property, persecutes them, there is danger of making them what they are called; and if they become so, what is to become of this loyal party—this party loyal to themselves, not to the Constitution or laws?

We just suggest that these Republicans better not repeat their party clap trap, for it is not true; and they had better not act on it, as they have done, or they make it true; and it will be a sad truth to them. It will be an overwhelming majority against them, and their opponents will have the luxury of exercising and enjoying that peculiar freedom that the Republicans have enjoyed for a year or two.

☞When the rebels pitch into Abolition rule they do well; we can indorse nearly all they say. When the radicals pitch into the rebels they do well; we can indorse nearly all they say. They are both bad enough, God knows, and so does man. We can credit all they say of each other. One side has done all it could to provoke rebellion for a quarter of a century; the other began the rebellion without a justifiable cause; so they have it. They are both Disunionists. If the majority of the country is made up of the two they will never unite. Our hope is, that there are sane people enough to hold them both, until they cool off, and then we may live in peace.

☞"We are generally represented abroad by men we can best spare," says Greeley. This Administration furnishes striking illustrations of this. But we think our representatives at home could be spared. We wish there were foreign missions for half of them. We had rather be disgraced abroad than ruined at home.

☞A youngster obtruded himself so much on the Provost Marshal at Roxbury, Mass., with a three-hundred-dollar bill in his hand, that the latter ordered him to leave the spot; and he did leave the three-hundred dollar spot, and came away a sadder and a wiser man.

☞The organs are trying now to make out Kentucky has very few voters, and that from the number of votes Bramlette got he has a large majority. Very satisfactory to themselves, no doubt. They have obtained by foul means the power of the State. We shall never know how many votes Bramlette got. Those who can suppress votes can also add as many as they please.

To save the trouble of argument and figures, we suggest that they have reported one hundred and eighty thousand votes for Bramlette, and thus end all controversy. These partisans know that the vote cast is not to be relied on, and proceed to guessing and estimating to make out that Bramlette has a majority of the State. They know, and the whole State knows, that the Democratic vote was suppressed; and they are trying to show that it was not so much suppressed; that if it had all been polled, said Bramlette would have had a majority. They didn't think so before the election. They foresaw that a free election would leave them out in the cold. They threatened all who did not vote for Bramlette with penalties the voters knew they had power to inflict. The voters, moreover, knew they had no protection of law against arrests and impressments. That was not enough. They, in a large number of counties, lawlessly struck off the names of Democratic candidates from the poll-books. They, of course, know that the poll-books show nothing to be relied on. All the point they have is the votes reported on an election *thus held* for Bramlette. Then they guess, figure and estimate. They guess how many voters there are in this State from the vote polled three years ago; don't take facts and figures from the Auditor's report. They then guess how many soldiers were absent, assuming about twice as many as there are. Then they guess how many votes Bramlette got, for the poll-books under such circumstances are not much better than a guess, and then they figure out that Bramlette & Co. got a majority.

All this guessing, and figuring, and estimating after the election, shows that the poll-books are not to be depended on. After all is over, and the votes ought to show facts and plain results, they furnish only material to guess and estimate.

The whole effort shows that its authors feel the injustice, unfairness, corruption and lawlessness of the whole business. If they believed they had a majority of Kentucky, why all these lawless and treasonable devices to carry the election? Why were they afraid of the voters of this State? After all, what a pitiful showing they make! Admit the vote of Bramlette to be correct, and that his voters alone are Union men. Look at it. Only between sixty and seventy thousand Union men in a State in which the Auditor's report shows there were, in 1862, 182,246 free white males over twenty-one years of age—a miserable showing for the loyalty of Kentucky, if these organs are to be believed.

If this election had been free, from the deep interest felt, there would have been a much fuller vote polled than was ever polled before.

☞The Democrat said four or five days ago:

"Here is the point, the cardinal position of this party—an unconditional supply of means till the rebellion is put down, no matter how these means are used."

To this stereotyped assertion we made this customary reply:

"No, here is the point, the cardinal position of this party—the supply of means till the rebellion is put down, with the correction at the same time of the manner of using these means as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible under the forms of the Constitution."

Whereupon, the Democrat, with even more than usual stolidity, exclaimed:

"Ah, indeed! Dodging already. Having got power by the aid of Federal bayonets, they now will supply means with a condition of the manner of using these means. Only a week or two ago the editor rolled up his eyes at this condition with holy horror as secession. Put him out—put him out!"

The exclamation was so transcendently silly that we did not notice it.

Yet, silly as it was, we observe that the Democrat renews it thus:

"The Journal is no longer for all the men and all the money. It believes now in annexing conditions to the supplies furnished to crush the rebellion. A few days ago the editor would have burned off his hand rather than say as much."

Now, we simply have to submit to the public that at no time since the promulgation of the no-more-men and-no more-money device have we ever said less or more on the point than we said in the paragraph quoted above. What we said in that paragraph we with at least equal explicitness have said at all times since the point was first raised.

[Louisville Journal.

Now, isn't that cool? We asserted that the position of the Journal & Co. was an unconditional supply of means till the rebellion is put down, no matter how these means are used. The Louisville Journal first denies that our statement is correct; and the reader will see that the unconditional supply of means till the rebellion is put down is the point. The Louisville Journal proceeds to correct, and begins: The supply of means till the rebellion is put down, WITH THE CORRECTION, *at the same time, of the manner of using these means as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible* UNDER THE FORMS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

That is, they will supply the means till the rebellion is put down, with a "correction" or a condition, stating what that condition is. If that does not deny that the supply of means is not to be unconditional, what can language mean? If b-a-k-e-r does not spell baker, what does it spell? We say this is not the position the Journal and its party occupied before the election—that is all.

☞The Hon. G. Clay Smith attended a meeting of the Republican party in Butler county, Ohio, and edified the brethren with a speech. G. C. Smith said at the late election Kentucky had not only voted Union, but for every man and every dollar that was necessary to vigorously prosecute the war and crush out the rebellion. [Applause.] G. C. Smith made some remarks about the election in Kentucky, in which he was exceedingly lame. The Hon. G. C. Smith said he was a Douglas Democrat; in opinion a pro slavery man; that he owned slaves. G. C. Smith said that notwithstanding that, the Louisville Journal (poor Journal) said he was an Abolitionist; but if he was an Abolitionist he was happy to say there were five thousand majority of Abolitionists in his district. All that was needed was that the Hon. G. C. Smith should have read to the audience the platform upon which his party profess to stand in Kentucky, and applause would have dried up.

The candidate for Governor, John Brough, preceded G. C. Smith, making rather a poor effort. The meeting seemed rather dry. It was said to be large, but it broke up at four o'clock in the afternoon and scattered. The truth is, neither Brough nor Smith were the men exactly for the crowd. Smith undertook to prove that the abolition of slavery was not the object of the war, which no doubt disgusted many of his new friends. If he continues to keep such company he will learn better after awhile. We regret that any Kentucky member of Congress did mix himself up in such a meeting; but every man to his taste.

☞The New York Commercial gives an account of a noble young Bostonian, who had just returned from an European tour, who rushed immediately to the enrollment office, and insisted on paying for a substitute. As his name was among the elected, his country was over-persuaded to receive his three hundred dollars. *Moral*—Go and do likewise.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—The radical journals are laboring desperately to convince The World that it ought to be satisfied with the recent bayonet elections in Kentucky. We are over and over again assured that the persons whom martial law assisted to vault into the seats of power are as much opposed to the distinctive measures of Mr. Lincoln's Administration as this journal itself.

The officious journals who make these reiterations are capable of comprehending unscrupulous partisanship, but not political principle. We desire to state, once for all, that we should have stigmatized and denounced martial law wielded for the Wickliffe party to the full as bitterly as we have stigmatized and denounced it because wielded for the Bramlette party. It is the substitution of bayonets for ballots that we condemn. It is the denial of free and open suffrage to any, by martial-law and soldiers standing sentry beside the polls, that we brand as the beginnings of despotism. It is of no consequence what man or what party is benefited by the crime. It is the crime itself we denounce. It is absolute freedom of political action, unbribed by Federal money, and unawed by Federal soldiery, that we demand for the poorest and most distant citizen. The radical journals will condemn such practices when their ox is gored. We condemn and shall denounce them now and always.

The New York World makes the above comment on the election outrages in Kentucky. As to the supposition that some of the members elect will not turn out radicals it is something we have a better right to wish for than expect. Some of them will, in all probability, be found voting for a Republican candidate for Speaker rather than a Democrat.

The point of the World's objection is well taken, and it is a grave one. Important to this State as the election of Wickliffe would have been, and as dangerous to it as Bramlette's election has been, these become secondary when compared with the infamous manner in which the election was carried. All the usurpations and crimes of the Government combined are not as bad as that one which robs the people of the right of suffrage, and thus of the power to correct evils in the Government.

☞Those who do not understand the opposition to "no more men and no more money," fail to appreciate the fact that, according to Republican testimony, three hundred millions of dollars have been stolen since the war begun by contractors, &c. Now, every patriot (?), if he is fortunate enough to hold a contract or be interested in any way in furnishing supplies to the army or to the section of country held by the army, must see if the money is cut off he will fail to get any more. If, however, the saint has not had an opportunity to dip his hands into that sacred fountain that spouts three hundred millions per annum, how zealously he ought to use his patriotic efforts to have its stream continued until he can dip his loyal tin-cup into it, and bring it out *plenum auro*, or filled with spoons.

"Charge all who have or would have;
Phlebotomize each rebel slave
Until he bleeds our land to save;
So charge with ten-fold usury."

☞Gov. Seymour, in his letter to the President on the inequalities of the draft, showed that in Democratic districts it was much heavier than in Republican, and charge directly that it was premeditated. The President could not deny it, and, therefore, said nothing about it. That it should be so is patriotic, eminently patriotic. In the first place no one is loyal but Republicans. No one has any right to help govern this country but loyal people or their allies, the contractors and political prostitutes. But if Democrats are allowed to remain at home there is a strong probability that they will, in spite of martial law, take a hand in the governing department. Then every Democrat that is sent into the field exempts some cerulean-stomached saint, who is thus allowed to stay at home and fatten on the flocks of Administrative plunder. It is a case where the longest way round is the shortest way to emancipation and public plunder.

☞As the draft draws nearer a sterner and more settled purpose gathers into the noble and patriotic hearts of the radicals in this State. They reflect upon the crime of the rebels, the injuries and insults to their beloved country, the necessity for casting aside every secondary consideration in view of the prime importance of giving a vigorous support to the war. Their brains are fired, their hearts glow with ennobling zeal, and their eyes brighten with sparkles of patriotism, and there is not one who is not resolved, firmly resolved, to—pay three hundred dollars for a substitute.

☞We publish this morning the first regular assault upon the cause of secession from the Confederate States. It is truthful and able. Somebody ought to arrest Davidson, try him by a military commission, and send him into our lines. It gives a gleam of sunshine, that the subject is discussed, and that the righteousness of secession is thus mercilessly handled in one of the seceded States. To this article no advocate of secession can reply. It can't be answered. It is the naked truth itself.

☞A rural conscript appeared before the Board of Enrollment in New York and plead to be exempted on the ground that *he was entirely dependent on his mother for support*. He was a radical, certainly. It is like them. The Bramlette party in this State would refuse to enlist on the same ground. They are opposed to martial law, but are entirely dependent on it for support.

☞Some of the editor of the Journal's party say that he has done more harm to the Union cause than the Courier could have done; and that if the Journal had been stopped, instead of the Courier, it had been better for the Union cause. That's the biggest kind of a —; but not a whit bigger than the Journal has been telling on us for months past. Hit him again.

☞Much ill feeling is produced in New England by the publication of the names of the exempts, with the physical deformities and ailments, says an exchange. Yet their mental and moral deformities are daily published and they glory in them.

☞The American citizens of African descent attend the Republican meetings in Ohio in large numbers. That is the reason, perhaps, that they are not well attended by white men. The Cincinnati Commercial is scolding about small meetings.

☞The shepherds of the national flock do not, like the Argonauts, gather golden fleece, but their sheep have greenbacks and they pull its wool over its eyes fast enough. It pays quite as well or better than the old speculation.

☞Greeley says Seymour will keep on the safe side of the law. In dealing with Republicans, no side of the law is safe. But Seymour will keep on the right side, and then he will be sure not to be along with Greeley & Co.

☞Greeley says the war Democrats have mostly gone to the war from Maine. What have the war Republicans done? Not gone to the war, of course. They have gone to contracts and offices.

☞Anderson, Republican candidate in Ohio, does not debate with the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He is afraid he would be going to the wrong Pugh.

☞The radicals want a new organ to grind in Kentucky, because they don't like the grounds of the Journal.

## NORTH CAROLINA AND THE REBELLION.

**A Remarkable Article from a Journal in the Rebel States—Review of the History of the Secession Movement—What the Leaders Promised to do—What they have failed to Accomplish.**

The following is the remarkable article which appeared in the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, on July 31. It is reported to have been written by Hon. R. S. Donnell, Speaker of the House of Commons of North Carolina, aided by F. B Satterthwaite, President of the Governor's Council, and to have been published with the approval of Gov Vance. We publish the article, and italicise, &c., as it was printed in the Standard:

THE SECESSIONISTS—THEIR PROMISES AND PERFORMANCES—THE CONDITION INTO WHICH THEY HAVE BROUGHT THE COUNTRY—THE REMEDY, ETC.

MR EDITOR: There is, so far as I remember, no war to be met with in history entirely analagous to the one now raging between the North and the South. That produced by an attempt on the part of three of the Swiss Cantons to separate themselves from the Confederation, a few years since, in some respects, resembles it most nearly. That attempt, it will be remembered, was arrested, and the rebellious Cantons speedily reduced to submission by the arms of the Confederacy. It is frequently compared to our old Revolutionary struggle with the mother country, but there is scarcely an analogy between the two cases. The thirteen Colonies were not like the Southern States, equal in political rights with the other States of the British Empire. They possessed no sovereign power whatever. They were not, as we were, entitled to representation in the common Parliament of the British Union, but were mere Colonies—mere dependencies upon the mother country. In an evil hour the administration of George Grenville, and afterwards that of Lord North, attempted to impose a tax upon the Colonies. This oppression was resisted, and the resistance was made the pretext for other oppressions more unjust still. The Colonies continued their resistance in a constitutional way for nearly ten years, by representations, remonstrances and petitions for the redress of grievances, but all in vain. At length they took up arms, with the avowed object of enforcing such redress. They solemnly *disclaimed all* intentions of separation from the parent State, for they were as loyal in their feelings of attachment to the British Constitution as were the inhabitants of Surry or Cornwall. This resolute step they confidently expected would procure the desired redress; but the advice of all the ablest statesmen of that age—of Chatham, of Camden, of Burke, of Fox, of Rockingham and others, were thrown away upon the narrow-minded monarch and the bigoted ministry which then swayed the destinies of the British Empire. Still in hope, they continued the struggle for one whole year. At length the British Parliament declared the colonies out of the protection of the parent State. And then at last, no other course was left but to declare their independence, and defend it if need be with their life's blood. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775, and on the 12th of April, 1776, the Provincial Congress of North Carolina "empowered their delegates in Congress to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances," and on the 15th of the following month Virginia, through her Convention, instructed her delegates in the Continental Congress "to propose to that body to declare the United Colonies free and independent States, absolved from all allegiance to, or independence on, the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain," and on the 4th of July following the ever memorable Declaration was made.

But how different has been the course of the Secessionists. They seem to have resolved years ago that the Union *should* be destroyed, and then to have set themselves to work to *forge* such grievances as would seem to give them a decent pretext for the accomplishment of their premeditated schemes. The first effort was made in the days of nullification by the Secessionists of South Carolina. The grievance then complained of was the tariff, although the State of South Carolina herself had been from the foundation of the Government nearly up to that period as strong an advocate of a high tariff as any State in New England. That question was compromised. South Carolina obtained all that she *ostensibly* demanded. A revenue tariff, with incidental protection, became the settled policy of the Government, and, except for a short period under the tariff of 1842, was never departed from. But still they were not satisfied. Immediately after passage of Mr. Clay's Compromise bill, the newspaper organ of the Secessionists at Washington declared, "that *the South could never be united on the tariff question*, and that the *slave question* was the only one that could unite them." And Mr. Calhoun, if I mistake not, said the same thing in a speech at Abbeville, in South Carolina, about the same time; and, of course, was followed by all the lesser lights among his adherents. Then commenced that violent agitation of the slavery question which had nearly culminated upon the admission of California, in 1850. Again, by the efforts of those immortal statesmen of the last age, Messrs. Webster, Clay and others, was the matter compromised. The whole country at first appeared to be satisfied with the settlement, but it soon appeared that there were a number of restless spirits among the extremists of the South, that would be satisfied with nothing short of a dissolution of the Union. Of this class of politicians, W. L. Yancey may be fitly selected as representative man. He immediately began to agitate the question again. He went to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, as a delegate from the State of Alabama, and there proposed as the *ultimatum* on which he could continue to act with the Democratic party, and upon which, in his opinion, the slave States could consent to remain in the Union, that the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in regard to slavery in the Territories should be incorporated in the Democratic platform. In this he failed, and therefore did not support the nominee of the Convention, Mr. Pierce. He could not, however, at that time, succeed in creating a great schism in the Democratic party, so great has been the calm which the compromise measures of 1850 had produced. In 1856 he again went as a delegate from the State of Alabama to the Cincinnati Convention, with his old *ultimatum* in his pocket. Contrary to his wishes and expectations it was incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, and being thus left without an excuse, he supported Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency in the fall of that year. In the meantime, however, that fatal measure, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had been consummated. It was brought about by the extremists of the South, aided by a few partisan Democrats at the North. The avowed object of its author was to open to slavery the territories north of the Missouri Compromise line, notwithstanding the agreement of 1820, that said line should forever divide the territories between the slave and free States. It is said, however, that the compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional; but what is that to the purpose? It was a most solemn compact between the two sections of the country, made for the settlement of a most perplexing question, and without any reference to its constitutionality, should have been regarded as an organic law, and observed as sacredly as the Constitution itself.

The effect of this measure was great and rapid, and there can be but little doubt that it was such as a majority of its authors contemplated. The result was the formation of a great party at the North opposed to the further extension of slavery, and which party very nearly succeeded in electing their candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Fremont, in 1856. After the election, this party seemed to be on the wane, until the anti slavery spirit of the whole North was aroused to madness, by an attempt on the part of Mr. Buchanan's administration to *force* the Lecompton Constitution with slavery upon the people of Kansas, in opposition to the *known* and *expressed* wish of three-fourths of them. But for this most unjustifiable measure the Republican party would undoubtedly have dwindled down to moderate proportions; and even after this, it is doubtful if they could have succeeded in the Presidential election of 1860, if the Secessionists, with Yancey at their head, had not determined that they *should* succeed. After Mr. Yancey and his party had, against their wishes, succeeded in getting their *ultimatum* of non-intervention incorporated into the Cincinnati platform, they went to work to conjure up another to present to the Charleston Convention. Abandoning their doctrine of non-intervention, they went to the opposite extreme and demanded that the intervention of Congress for the protection of slavery in the territories should constitute a part of the Charleston platform. This demand they well knew would not be complied with, nor did they desire that it should be. Their object was to procure the secession of the delegates of the cotton States from the Convention, and thus, by defeating the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and rending asunder the Democratic party, to *insure* the election of Mr. Lincoln, and thereby *forge* for themselves a grievance which would seem to justify them in the execution of the long meditated designs of destroying the Union. All of this they accomplished, and the election of Mr. Lincoln was perhaps hailed with greater joy at Charleston than at New York. I will do them the justice to state that they also claimed to have some other grievances; among them, that some of the Northern States by their statutes obstructed the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, but the only States that could complain much on that score, were willing to remain *in* the Union, while South Carolina, the State which set the ball in motion, perhaps never lost a slave. But it must be borne in mind that no act of the National Government constituted any part of their grievances. They did not pretend that any act of Congress infringed their rights, and the decision of the Supreme Court were mainly such as they would themselves have made. Nay, even at the very time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, if the Cotton States had allow their Senators and Representatives to remain, they would have had a decided majority in both Houses of Congress in favor of the extension of slavery, and in opposition to the policy of the party which elected him.

The great cause of complaint was, that a man opposed to the extension of slavery in the Territories had been elected President of the United States, according to the forms of the Constitution, which he was sworn to defend and protect, and who disclaimed any other than constitutional means in the accomplishment of his objects. Under such circumstances it seems that if they had labored under any real grievance, their course was plain. They should have taken the course of our revolutionary fathers. When the States assembled in Convention, instead of proceeding at once to declare their independence—for the idea of secession, *peaceably of right*, seems, as Publius says, to have exploded and given up the ghost—should clearly and concisely have stated what their grievances were, and demanded redress in respectful yet firm and decided terms. They should have exhausted *every* constitutional means of obtaining guarantees—if any were needed—by representation, by remonstrance, by petition; and failing in all these, they should have done as our revolutionary sires did—*i. e.*, fight *in the Union* for their rights until they were *driven* out of it. Such a course would have procured for us, as it did for our fathers, the respect, the sympathy, and the assistance of other nations. Instead of that, we have not a friend in Europe. But such was not the course which these—in their own estimation—wise statesmen chose to pursue. When such a course was suggested or recommended to them they evaded it by a long list of magnificent *promises*, which looked so splendid as almost to dazzle the mind with their brilliancy.

First and foremost, they promised that secession should be *peaceable*.

*Secondly*—They promised that if perchance war should ensue, it would be a very *short* war; that it would not last *six* months—that the Yankees would *not* fight—that *one* Southerner could whip from *ten* to *one hundred* of them—that England and France would speedily recognize us, and render us every assistance we might desire—that whatever might be their abstract opinions of the subject of slavery, their interests would impel them to promote its perpetuity in the Southern States; that if, after *all*, they should not be disposed to assist us, *Cotton was King*, and would soon bring *all* the crowned heads of Europe on their knees in supplication to *us*; would compel them to raise the blockade—should one be established—in thirty days, in sixty days, in ninety days, in one hundred and twenty days, in six months, in nine months, in *one year* at the furthest.

*Thirdly*, They *promised* us that all the slave States except Delaware would join the Southern Confederacy—that slavery should not only be perpetuated in the States, but that it should be extended into all the Territories in which the negro could live; that all the grievances occasioned by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law should be speedily redressed; that slave property should be established upon a basis as safe as that of landed property.

*Fourthly*, They *promised* us that the new government should be a mere Confederacy of States, of absolute sovereignty and equal rights; that the States should be tyranized over by *no* such "*central despotism*" as the old Government at Washington; that the glorious doctrine of State rights and nullification, as taught by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Calhoun, should prevail in the new Confederacy; that the *sovereignty* of the States and their judicial decisions should be sacredly respected.

*Fifthly*—They *promised* us the early and permanent establishment of the wealthiest and best government on the earth, whose *credit* should be better than that of any other nation; whose prosperity and happiness should be the envy of the civilized world.

And, lastly, they *promised* us that if war *should* ensue, *they* would go to the battle-field and spill, if necessary, the *last* drop of their blood in the cause of their beloved South.

While such have been their *promises*, what have been their *performances?* Instead of secession being peaceable, as they promised that it would, it has given rise to such a war as has never before desolated any country, since the barbarians of the North overran the Roman Empire.

So far from the war's ending in six months, as they said it would, should it ensue, it has already lasted more than two years; and if their policy is to be pursued, it will last more than two years longer; and, notwithstanding their predictions, the Yankees have fought on many occasions with a spirit and determination worthy of their ancestors of the Revolution—worthy of the descendants of those austere old Puritans whose heroic spirit and religious zeal made Oliver Cromwell's army the terror of the civilized world—or of those French Huguenots, "who, thrice in the sixteenth century, contended with heroic spirit and various fortunes against all the genius of the house of Lorraine, and all the power of the house of Valois." England and France have not recognized us—have not raised the blockade—have not shown us any sympathy, nor is there any probability that they ever will, and that Cotton is *not* King is now universally acknowledged. And Maryland has *not* joined the Confederacy, nor has Kentucky nor Missouri ever really been with us. Slavery has not only not been perpetuated in the States nor extended into the Territories, but Missouri has passed an act of *emancipation* and Maryland is ready to do so rather than give up her place in the Union, and the *last* hope of obtaining one foot of the Territories for the purpose of extending slavery has departed from the Confederacy *forever*. The grievances caused by the failure of some of the Northern States to execute the fugitive slave law, have not only not been remedied, but more slaves have been lost to the South forever since secession was inaugurated, than would have escaped from their masters in the Union in five centuries. And how have they kept their promise that they would respect the sovereignty and rights of the States? What ever the Government may be in *theory*, in *fact* we have a grand military *consolidation*, which almost entirely ignores the existence of the States, and disregards the decisions of their highest judicial tribunals. The great central despotism at Washington, as they were pleased to call it, was at any time previous to the commencement of the secession movement, and even for some time after it had commenced a most mild and beneficent Government, compared with the *central despotism* at Richmond, under which we are now living.

Instead of an early and permanent establishment of the "wealthiest and best Government in the world, with unbounded credit," what have we got? In spite of all the victories which they profess to have obtained over the Yankees, they have lost the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and in my humble opinion have lost them forever; and, in all probability, Alabama will soon be added to the number. This will leave the Confederacy but five States out of the original thirteen; and of these five the Yankees have possession of many of the most important points, and one-third of their territory. So far the Yankees have never failed to hold every place of importance which they have taken, and present indications are, that Charleston will soon be added to the number. The campaign of General Lee into Pennsylvania has undoubtedly proved a failure, and with it the last hope of conquering a peace by a successful invasion of the enemy's country. Our army has certainly been very much weakened and dispirited by this failure and the fall of Vicksburg, and how long even Richmond will be safe no one can tell. As the Richmond Enquirer said some time ago, "They are slowly but *surely* gaining upon us, acre by acre, mile by mile," and unless Providence interposes in our behalf—of which I see no indications—we will, at no great distance of time, be a subjugated people.

As to our unbounded credit based upon the security of King Cotton, it is unnecessary to speak. When we see one of the most influential States in the Confederacy discrediting a very large part of the Confederate currency, and the Confederate Government itself repudiating, to some extent, its most solemn obligations, we cannot but suppose that the confidence of other nations in the good faith and credit of this Government is small indeed. As regards their promise "to go to the war and spill the last drop of their blood in the cause of their beloved South," I will say nothing. Everybody knows how the Secessionists of North Carolina have kept that promise. Everybody knows that the leaders, with a few honorable exceptions, will neither fight nor negotiate.

What a deplorable spectacle does the foregoing history present to our view! To what a desperate pass have they brought us, and for what? They say that they did it because the North would give us no guarantee in the slavery question. I have before stated that no one of the conventions of the seven cotton States ever demanded any guarantee whatever. Nay, they even refused to accept of any if their friends of the border States would procure it for them.

The Legislature of North Carolina, at its regular session in January, 1861, adopted resolutions appointing commissioners to the peace Congress at Washington City, and also to the Convention which assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, in February, 1861, for the purpose of adopting a Constitution, and establishing a Provisional Government for the Confederate States of America. On the motion of the writer of this, the resolution appointing commissioners to Montgomery was amended so as to instruct them "to act only as *mediators*, and use every effort possible to restore the Union upon the basis of the *Crittenden propositions as modified by the Legislature of Virginia*." The commissioners under these instructions were the Hon. D. L Swain, General W. Ransom, and John L. Bridgers, Esq., who, upon their return, submitted a report to his Excellency, Gov. Ellis, which was by him laid before the Legislature, and was printed among the legislative documents of that year, where it may be consulted. In this report they say that they had the most ample opportunities of ascertaining public opinion on the Cotton States, and then add: "We regret to be constrained to state, as the result of our inquiries, made under such circumstances, that only a very *decided minority* of the community in these States are disposed, at present, to entertain favorably *any* proposition of adjustment which looks toward a reconstruction of our National Union. In this state of things we have not deemed it our duty to attend any of the secret sessions of the Congress. The resolutions of the General Assembly are upon the table of the Congress, and having submitted them as a peace offering, we would poorly perform the duties assigned to us by entering into discussions which would serve only to enkindle strife."

But it will be said that these guarantees could not have been obtained from the North. This I admit to be true, and only produce this piece of history to prove that whatever might have been obtained, nothing would have been accepted. But the Congress of the United States did pass by the constitutional majority of two-thirds the proposition reported by Mr. Corwin, from the committee of twenty-six, to so amend the Constitution as to *perpetuate* slavery in the States. What stronger guarantees could be given so far as the States were concerned it would be difficult to conceive. What then would have been left to quarrel about? The territories. During the session of Congress which closed on the 4th of March, 1861, acts were passed to provide temporary Governments for the three remaining new territories, to wit: Colorado, Nevada and Dacotah. These acts contain no trace or indication of the Wilmot Proviso, nor any other prohibition against the introduction of slavery, but, on the other hand, expressly declare among other things, that "no law shall be passed impairing the rights of private property; nor shall any discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to taxation shall be in proportion to the value of the property taxed."

Now, when it is considered that all three of these Territories are *north* of 36deg 30min, and that in the new Territory now owned by the United States *south* of that line, *slavery actually exists and is recognized by the Territorial law*, the question may well be asked: "What was there worth quarreling much less fighting about?" Here was a settlement of the question in the Territories made by a Republican Congress, which gave the South all that up to the time of the Charleston Convention she had ever asked, and far more than she could hope to gain, in any event, by secession. Indeed, I think it must now be apparent that secession, even could it have been effected peaceably, would have been no remedy for the grievance of which they complained. Nay, so far as any grievances arising from a failure to obtain a return of our fugitive slaves was concerned, I think it must now be apparent that it would have been an aggravation instead of a remedy for the evil. I think all calm and dispassionate men everywhere are now ready to admit that it would have been far better for us to have accepted the terms offered to us, and preserved peace and the Union, than to have plunged this once happy country into the horrors of this desolating war, which has spread a pall over the whole land—has brought mourning into every family—has rendered hundreds of thousands of hearth-stones desolate—has filled the land with maimed and disabled, with widows and orphans, and squalid poverty—has crowded our poorhouses and almshouses—has sported away many hundreds of thousands of lives, and many hundreds of millions of treasure—only to find the institution for which they profess to have gone to war in a thousand times greater jeopardy than ever before.

Such being the condition into which they have brought the country, the question presents itself, "Is there any remedy?" A full, complete and adequate remedy there is not, for what can restore the loved ones lost—repair at once the desolation or remove immediately the mourning from our land? Yet there is a remedy which, with the helping hand of time, will accomplish much, very much indeed, and which, with the energy that usually follows desolating wars, will, perhaps, remove most of its traces in a half century. This remedy is *peace*—SPEEDY PEACE! But they say that we are so situated that *no* proposition for peace can be made by us; that having proclaimed our independence, we *must* fight until it is voluntarily acknowledged by the United States, or until we are *completely subjugated*. On the meeting of the British Parliament, which took place on the 13th of December, 1792, the King, in his speech to the two Houses, intimated his intention of going to war with the French Republic. On moving the address, in answer to the speech, a memorable debate arose. On this occasion, Charles Fox delivered one of those powerful speeches which have made his name immortal—which have forever stamped him as the ablest of British debaters and the first of British statesmen. In the course of that speech he said: "But we now disdain to negotiate. Why? Because we have no minister at Paris. Why have we no minister there? Because France is a Republic! And so we are to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a *punctilio!* * * * * * The road of common sense is simple, plain and direct. That of *pride* and *punctilio* is as tangled as it is serpentine." In the impassioned language of Mr. Fox, I would ask, are we to pay in blood and treasure of the people for a *punctilio?* Shall we pursue the path of pride and punctilio, which is as tangled as it is serpentine, or shall we take the simple, plain and direct road of common sense, which may lead to the happiest results? Four-fifths of the people of that portion of North Carolina bordering for many miles on the Yadkin river, and I believe of the whole State, are in favor of the latter course.

The one great demand of the *people* of this part of the State is *peace*—peace upon any terms that will not enslave and degrade us. They may, perhaps, prefer that the independence of the South should be acknowledged, but this they believe cannot now be obtained; nor in viewing the situation of affairs, do they see much to hope of in the future. They naturally ask if, with no means of recruiting to any extent, we cannot hold our own against the armies which the Yankees have now in the field, how can we meet them with their 300,000 new levies which will soon be in readiness, while they can keep their army recruited to a great extent, if not up to its maximum number, from adventurers which are constantly arriving in their ports from every country in Europe? But if independence cannot be obtained, then they are for any terms that are honorable—any terms that do not degrade us. They would be willing to compromise upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Corwin, from the Committee of Twenty-six, perpetuating slavery in the States to which I have before alluded. But in what precise way overtures shall be made, or the movement inaugurated, I leave to wiser men and abler statesmen than myself to propose. I would, however, suggest to the people to elect members to the next Congress who are in favor of an armistice of six months, and in the meantime of submitting all matters in dispute to a convention of delegates from all the States North and South, *the delegates to be elected by the people themselves*, in such manner as may be agreed upon by the two parties. Others there are, who desire that the people of North Carolina should be consulted in their sovereign capacity through a convention—that the Legislature should submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to the people, as was done in February, 1861. Such a convention would undoubtedly speak the sentiments of the people of the State, citizens as well as soldiers, as all would be consulted. But I propose nothing definite, and only make these suggestions to bring the matter before the public. I would, however, most earnestly appeal to the friends of humanity throughout the State to use their utmost efforts to procure as speedily as possible an *honorable peace*. In the name of reason, of suffering humanity, and of the religion which we profess, would I appeal to the public men and statesmen of North Carolina, and especially to that eminent statesman who possesses in a greater degree than all others the confidence of the people of the State, and who has recently been elevated to a high place in the Confederate Government, to lend a helping hand and use their influence to bring about an *honorable peace*. And, lastly, I would appeal to the ministers and professors of our holy religion to pray constantly—without dictation of terms—to Almighty God for an *honorable peace*.

Having but recently occupied a large space in your columns, I feel that I am intruding, and will therefore, after expressing my obligations to you, close for the present.

DAVIDSON.

CLEMONSVILLE, N. C., July 16 1863.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

[From Yesterday's "Evening News."]

**Later Intelligence from Richmond.**

**Destitution of the "Lower Million."**

**Lee's Army and its Whereabouts.**

**Rebel Deserters still Pouring In.**

**Wadsworth to Raise Black Troops.**

**Gen. Gillmore on Correspondents.**

**Runaway Substitutes Re-captured.**

**Promotion of Col. James C. Rice.**

**A Decision Regarding Pensioners.**

**From the Army of the Cumberland.**

**Cheering Intelligence is Expected.**

**Army of the Potomac in Statu Quo.**

**Lincoln to Attend a Mass Meeting.**

**Movements of the Western Armies.**

**Our Gunboats up the White River.**

**Three Rebel Transports Captured.**

**Davidson Marching on Little Rock.**

**He Encounters Gen. Price's Pickets.**

**Gen. John A. Logan at Salem, Ill.**

**He Denounces Judge Omelevery.**

**Prize Steamer at New York City.**

**The Steamer Zimmerman Burned.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The Herald's special says a lady reached here to-day from Richmond, who states that the utmost destitution exists among the middle and lower classes of the people. She has a pass from the rebels on account of her being the wife of an Englishman who has been protected from the draft by the British Consul.

The Times dispatch says private information received to-day agrees with our own already telegraphed, that Lee's army is daily decreasing in strength. Numbers are deserting from it, outnumbering the conscripts daily being added to it. At no previous period of the war has there been so great a disposition manifested to desert from the rebel army. All deserters who come this way tell the same tale. They number now four or five times as many as ever before and by far the greater portion of them are natives.

They unite in declaring that nine-tenths of those who are now deserting Lee, make for their respective homes, instead of coming this way. They also say that the feeling that the rebel cause is lost is universal in the rebel army of Virginia.

Gen. Jas. Wadsworth, of New York, will probably be detached from his division in the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to duty in a field where the first fruits of his command will be an immense and speedy addition of black troops to the national army.

The World's dispatch says the Navy Department has advices from Charleston confirmatory of those already published.

The dispatches received are withheld from prudential motives.

General Gillmore complains of the pernicious effects produced by the publication of army correspondence from within his lines, and requests that no more be allowed to come there.

ST. LOUIS, August 21.

Four companies of the Third Arkansas (colored) regiment, Col. Gurilo, left for Helena last night. The remaining companies of the regiment will follow on Monday.

Gen. Schofield received dispatches yesterday stating that our gunboat has ascended White river, Arkansas, above Des Arc, capturing three or four rebel boats, their crews and cargoes—all the rebels had in the river.

General Davidson crossed White river at Clarendon and moved in the direction of Little Rock. His advance had arrived within sight of General Price's pickets.

The Democrat's Springfield special says President Lincoln has signified his purpose to attend the Union mass meeting to be held at that place on the 3d of September, but should public business prevent he will address the people by letter. Most extensive preparations are being made to make this meeting the largest ever held in the West.

Gen. Logan addressed a large meeting at Salem, Ill., last Tuesday. Judge Omelevery was present, and Logan denounced him as one of the leaders of that party who are plotting the overthrow of the Government. Omelevery left the crowd without replying.

NEW YORK, Aug 21.

The Herald's special says seventeen men were arrested last night whilst endeavoring to escape across the eastern branch of the Potomac. Sixteen were found to be absconding substitutes. The other was a German who stated that he had applied in vain for a commission in the Union army and had concluded to try his luck on the other side of the lines.

Col. Jas. C. Rice, of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, has been appointed a Brigadier General.

It has been decided by the Second Comptroller that when a pensioner re-enlists he forfeits pay in that capacity, and cannot be again put upon pension-rolls except upon surgical re-examination and certificate of his disability.

It has also been decided that a woman who abandoned her husband previous to his enlistment and married another is not entitled to the bounty belonging to the first husband if he died in the service.

CINCINNATI, August 21.

The Gazette has private advices from the Army of the Cumberland up to the 17th.

A movement was in progress, and the public may soon look for important news from East Tennessee.

Returns from all but nine counties in Kentucky give Bramlette over fifty thousand majority.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

Information from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says there is no change or indication of a change of position.

Advices concur that the rebel force around Culpepper has been reduced to A. P. Hill's command, while Longstreet and Ewell have moved southward, probably to Fredericksburg.

NIAGARA, C. W., Aug. 21.

The steamer Zimmerman, of Toronto, belonging to the Lewiston line, was burned at the dock last night. Two men perished in the flames.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The steamer Newbern arrived this morning with the prize steamer Kate Salter, captured by the Mount Vernon.

CINCINNATI, August 21.

River risen 8 inches, with 6 feet 8 inches in the channel. The weather is clear. Thermometer 91.

PITTSBURG, August 21.

The river remains unchanged since yesterday. Weather clear and warm.

WORTH ONLY SIX CENTS.—A Confederate dollar is now worth only six cents on the gold dollar.

# Daily Democrat.

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South side Green Street, two doors below the Customhouse.

W. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.


**Arrival and Closing of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.**

| | Arrives. | Closes. |
|---|---|---|
| First Eastern and Northern | 1:30 A. M. | 7:30 P. M |
| Second " " | 1:30 P. M. | 12 night. |
| First Western and Southwestern | 9:00 A. M. | 7:30 P. M. |
| Second Western | 9:00 P. M. | 12 night. |
| Nashville and Southern Kentucky | 6:00 P. M. | 12 night. |
| Louisville and Lebanon railroad | 6:00 P. M. | 12 night. |
| Louisville and Lexington railroad | 7:15 P. M. | 12 night. |
| Louisville and Bardstown railroad | 9:30 A. M. | 12:30 P. M |
| Cincinnati Mailboats | 6:00 A. M. | 9:00 A. M |
| Louisville and Evansville Mailboats * | 6:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Shelbyville Mail | 6:00 P. M. | 12 night. |
| Shawneetown (Tri-weekly), | 6:00 P. M. | 12 night. |
| Taylorsville and Bloomfield (Tri-weekly) | 4:00 P M. | 8:00 A. M. |

*Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, and closes Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Mails for way-offices close at 9:00 P. M. on all routes where the principal mails close at 12:00 at night.

The mailboats for Cincinnati carry only waymails, except on Sundays, when the Eastern mail is sent by that route.

No Sunday mails on the Louisville and Lexington railroad, Bardstown Branch railroad, Lebanon Branch railroad, and Shelbyville route.

☞ Office opens at 7 A. M., and closes at 7 P. M. The Box Delivery will be kept open until 9 P. M. Sundays—open from 8 to 9 A. M. Deliveries closed on Fridays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon for advertising.

## CITY NEWS.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Friday, Aug.* 21.—The following cases were disposed of this morning:

Wm. Brockman, killing some person unknown. Discharged.

Geo. Phillips and Geo. Sterrett, stealing horses from some person unknown. Continued until next Tuesday and the parties remanded.

Mary Ann Lemon, drunk and disorderly conduct; $100 for two months.

Geo. B. Randolph and John Ryan, stealing $75 00 from Pat McNamara. Both required to give bail in $200 for three months.

Spencer Booth, charged with horse stealing, was discharged.

Scott and Booth, charged with stealing a horse from Chas. Sutherland. Case as to Scott continued and Booth discharged

The case of Geo. W. Brown, charged with perjury, was continued until Monday.

Several peace and ordinance warrants were disposed of.

SICK ILLINOIS SOLDIERS.—The State of Illinois has no agency here to look after the interests of the soldiers of that State who may be sick or in want of assistance. Large numbers have applied to Mr. Ham, the indefatigable Indiana agent, for assistance, which could not be rendered beyond a little personal service, as the clothing, sanitary supplies, &c. in his possession is exclusively for Indiana troops. When written to on the subject Gov. Yates replies that no appropriation was made by the Illinois Legislature for such a purpose, and he can do nothing. If he would trust in Providence, have faith in the next Legislature, and appeal to the patriotism of the people of Illinois, he might find some means of relief for the distressed soldiers of his State, as some other Governors have done.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following is a list of marriage licenses, issued by the clerk of the Jefferson County Court, for the week ending August 21, 1863:

Louis Roehrs and Lizzie Jaegar.
Wm. Connell and Mary Sehan.
H. Flatk-n and Mary Weyer.
Wm. R. Banks and Mary Cochran.
Patrick Cosgrove and Kate Cunningham.
Chas R. Hatzell and Mildred Burton.
Henry Knackwefel and Eliza M. Enghansen.
Eugene Caye and Mary E Cullen.
A. J. Weber and Caroline Gegg.
Matthew Clark and Mollie Quinlan.
Michael Casey and Mary Cusick.
J. J Mears and Sallie Stickles.
Frederick Hartman and Medora Elizabeth Lemon.
J. K. Westfall and Mary J. Robinson.
Wm. Ethridge and Mary J. Smith.
Dudley Connelly and Margaret Connelly.
Ulrich Gerstner and Magdalena Heiroth.
Michael Mooney and Bridget Guthrie.

INQUEST No. 135—Held August 21st, 1863, at W. Wyatt's stable, on Seventh, between Market and Jefferson streets, on the body of an Irish woman, name unknown. She was found by officer Thomas Reaugh on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. He, supposing her to be drunk, took her to jail, where she died at 3½ o'clock P. M. yesterday. Her tongue was paralyzed. She is five feet six inches high, has sandy hair and blue eyes; had on a cross-barred gingham dress; also a brass ring with double heart. Verdict—Came to her death at or about 3½ o'clock P. M., August 20th, 1863, in the jail of Jefferson county, from causes unknown to the jury.

JAS. C. GILL, C. J. C.

☞ The city yesterday was extremely dull, but a small amount of business being done, and only few arrests being made. During the morning the weather was cloudy and very warm. In the afternoon we were visited by a slight shower, which for a short time cooled the atmosphere, but afterwards it was as warm if not warmer than previous to the rain.

SERENADE.—The young ladies of Carter's Zouave Troupe will please accept our thanks for a most excellent serenade, with which they were pleased to favor us on last evening after the close of their performance at the Temple. It was a most delightful treat, and one that will long be remembered by the happy "local" recipient.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—We direct the attention of our readers to the sale of the estate of the late James Henshaw, at his late residence in Oldham county, Kentucky. The sale is to take place on the 10th of September, and a large amount of personal property is to be sold. Read advertisement for particulars.

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—One dollar greenbacks altered to tens have been put in circulation in Philadelphia. The alteration is done by pasting the figure ten over the one. Several persons have been deceived by them. Our readers should be on the lookout for these new counterfeits.

FOREST ACADEMY.—It will be seen by advertisement, under appropriate heading, this morning, that the Rev. B. H. McCown will commence his next session on Monday, the 7th of September.

☞ Those who can peaches should not delay until the peaches become soft or when they fall from the trees. They are then apt to be in the first stages of decay, and will not keep well.

☞ Our readers will bear in mind that the regular exhibition of the Horticultural Society will take place at Masonic Temple this morning at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, pastor of the Walnut-street Baptist Church, having returned, will preach on Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. d2

☞ The Adams Express company have our thanks for Cincinnati and New York papers in advance of the mails.

☞ The Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, numbering 1,200 men, arrived at Covington on Thursday.

☞ See notice of brick-layers, &c., wanted in our columns this morning.

CARTER ZOUAVES.—This celebrated troupe was again greeted with another large and appreciative audience, who were more than delighted with the performance of the young ladies. The double excelsior jig, by Misses Effie and Jennie, is the best we have ever witnessed. Heretofore we have neglected to speak of Miss Minnie, whose performances on the slack-wire are warmly received by the large audiences that nightly attend the Masonic Temple. The Chinese dance, by Misses Ada, Annie, Jennie and Lilly, was executed in a manner we have never seen equaled. Master Carter, in the character of Lubin, in the play of "La Statue Blanche," was excellent. The Zouave drill continues to improve with each exhibition, and we have heard old drill officers say that no equad or company of men in the service could stack arms with the same rapidity these young ladies do. The celebrated Spanish dance, by Miss Maggie, was excellent. She went through the entire dance with that grace and ease that would have done credit to the oldest danseuse in the country.

To-night is positively the last night that this troupe will perform in our city. On this occasion they will present for the first time the "Daff Meg." During the performance of this piece there will be a terrific combat between Misses Ada and Minnie, which alone is worth more than the price of admission. As this is the last performance of this celebrated troupe in our city we would advise all of our citizens who wish to spend a pleasant and profitable evening to attend Masonic Temple and witness the Zouave troupe.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.—The following transfers of real estate were made in the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson for the week ending August 21st, 1863:

| | |
|---|---|
| Christina Katnitz to Geo A Caldwell, dower right in and to 20 feet front, on south side Walnut, between Shelby and Campbell streets | $500 00 |
| P Nnirp to Jacob Lieber, 30 by 155 feet, south side Gray, between Hancock and Clay | 1,800 00 |
| Jacob Gran to Samuel Drabelle, 30 by 200 feet on First, 240 feet south of College street | 1,000 00 |
| W H Averill, &c., to E Barrow, 26 feet and 10¾ inches front, on Jefferson, between First and Second streets | 6,666 60 |
| Jos Graham to F Brooks, 31½ feet front, on Portland avenue | 950 00 |
| Jane M Dobbin, &c., to Mary A McNutt, 29 by 194 feet, east side Twelfth, between Green and Walnut streets | 1,400 00 |
| P N Peay to E Roederer, 18 8-10 acres on Bardstown turnpike road | 3,760 00 |
| Jas Callahan to David McKelvey, 30 by 133 feet, south side Broadway, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets | 900 00 |
| Bernard Guy to A. F. Clark, one-half of Guy & Clark's mills, on north side of Market street, between Brook and Floyd | 18 000 00 |
| John Hamsley to A Hilger, 25 by 221½ feet, east side Eighth street, between Grayson and Walnut | 2,350 00 |
| John Weber to J. Wunsch, 25 3-12 by 204 feet, north side Market street, between Preston and Jackson | 5,000 00 |
| Samuel Ullman to H. Hirsch, 52 by 180 feet, south side Green street, between First and Second | 4,200 00 |
| Joseph Haddox to H. F. Lanham & Co., 33½ by 200 feet, west side Third street, between Jacob and Breckinridge | 2,000 00 |
| A. Hilger to F. Schwepfin, 60 by 96 feet, west side of Montgomery street, 120 feet north of Walnut street | 1,000 00 |

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—A counterfeit five-dollar note on the Union Bank of Troy, New York, has just been put in circulation. The engraving is well executed, but the paper is not good. The vignette is a representation of the Goddess of Liberty crowning a bust of Washington with a laurel wreath. Counterfeits have also been issued on the Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton, N. J.; twos on the Western Bank, Philadelphia; fives on the Holliston Bank, Massachusetts; twos on the Stroudsburg Bank, Pennsylvania; fives on the Mercantile Bank, Bangor, Me.

LOYALTY IN EAST TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville Register, speaking of the want of loyalty among the people in that region towards the Southern Confederacy, says: "We were informed by a gentleman who participated in the engagement at Strawberry Plains, that when the Yankees made their appearance, Union flags could be seen floating from the windows of every house in town, and that two or three men actually ran out to meet and inform them of the exact disposition of our forces."

ARRESTED FOR HORSE STEALING.—Seven men, George W. Briggs, Joseph Powers, Scott Fletcher, Levi Fletcher, James Price and Ezra Simpkins, were arrested Thursday, in Clermont county, Ohio, charged with having embezzled horses during the Morgan raid by following in Morgan's track, and putting in use the artful dodges so much in vogue at that time. Their examination will commence on the 7th of next month.

☞ Francis M. Waldon, a prisoner of war, jumped overboard from the steamer B. M. Runyan, Saturday night, while *en route* for Alton for St. Louis, near the mouth of the Missouri, and was drowned. He was tried by military commission at Memphis, sentenced to confinement during the remainder of the war, and sent to St. Louis by General Hurlbut, to be thence transferred to the Alton prison.

☞ The following persons have been appointed a military board to inquire into the burning of the steamer Ruth: Major Jones, of the Pay Department, Major Barnes and Captain Dwight, of General Schofield's staff. They hold daily sessions in St. Louis, where witnesses are examined.

RECAPTURED.—B F Barnes, one of the prisoners who escaped from the Lexington jail about three weeks ago, by knocking the jailer down, was arrested in Cincinnati Thursday by Marshal Clint. Butts, of Covington, who took him to Lexington yesterday.

☞ More than half the young men who have been examined as candidates for the Newport Naval Academy have been rejected, most of them on account of physical disabilities rather than a want of a sufficient amount of knowledge.

☞ The barn of Mr. Zimri Bond, of Randolph county, Ind., was burned some days ago, with seven horses, all the wheat, hay and other crops of the season, and all his farming utensils in it. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

☞ The Henderson News is informed by a gentleman just from a tour through McCracken, Marshall and Calloway counties that the tobacco crop of these counties will not exceed one half the usual yield.

☞ The Washington County (Ind.) Democrat, published at Salem, has been sold by Col. Heffren to Messrs. Fultz & Green, by whom its publication will be continued.

☞ A soldier by the name of James Kennedy, belonging to Colonel Starling's regiment, was drowned near Owensboro on Sunday last.

☞ Enoch R. James, banker of Mount Vernon, Ind., died in that place on last Tuesday night.

**Money for Soldiers.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 21

*Messrs. Editors:* Will you, and editors generally, request those who send money to soldiers in the hospitals in this city and vicinity, to send United States notes, or "green-backs," for, however good the notes of New York and New England banks may be at home, sick soldiers cannot use them here excepting at a discount, and frequently a heavy one Scarcely a day passes that I do not take some of them to the banks to be exchanged for those who are unable to attend to it themselves.

H. M. ADDISON.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

*Messrs. Editors:* With your permission the following interrogations are respectfully submitted. An answer from you or "any other man" will be gratefully acknowledged by many of your readers:

Has Louisville a "Board of Trade?" If so, where does it meet, when does it meet, and for what purpose does it meet?

Who are its officers, and who are the gentlemen composing the Committee of Arbitration and Appeals? PROGRESS.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**JOB PRINTING**

The JOB DEPARTMENT in the Democrat Office is now ready for all kinds of printing. Bills, Circulars, Cards, Posters, &c., printed at the shortest possible notice, and at prices to suit the times.

**The largest and best assortment of gents' furnishing goods to be found in the city is at Scott, Keen & Co.'s, corner Sixth and Main streets.** my23 dtf

MAYOR'S OFFICE, August 21st, 1863.

In view of the great importance which attaches to the matter of extending the city's aid towards the construction of a railroad from Lebanon to Danville, and as the Common Council has already passed an ordinance to that effect, I deem it proper to call a meeting of both Boards of the Council this Saturday evening, August 22d, at the usual hour. If the city is to do anything for reaching out after railroad connection with Knoxville, and ultimately Wilmington, N. C., the sooner the ordinance is put before the people the better.

WM KAYE, Mayor.

**A Voice from Vicksburg.**

VICKSBURG, MISS., Aug. 9, 1863.

DR. JOHN BULL—*Dear Sir:* I am happy to state to you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters with great benefit to myself in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi river and around Vicksburg—having been with General Grant's army throughout its whole Southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates. H. W. FOGLE,

au18 d6 Agent U. S. Sanitary Com.

☞ A. W. Reath is now foreman in the manufacturing department of J. M. Armstrong's clothing house, on Main street, opposite the National Hotel. His friends will bear this in mind.

**Scott, Keen & Co., corner Sixth and Main streets, are now selling light summer suits at remarkably low prices.** au5 dtf

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—Having previously given due notice of the permanent removal of Mr. E. Bamberger to New York city, we now take pleasure in announcing to our old customers, and to city and country merchants generally, that, by this arrangement, we are daily receiving, and will continue to receive from day to day, fresh supplies of all kinds of seasonable goods pertaining to the dry goods trade.

We cordially invite our friends to give us a call, and an inspection of our stock will at once convince purchasers of the superior advantages we can offer to them, both in regard to prices and variety of choice.

We would also recommend to sutlers our assortment of undershirts, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, &c. Special attention will be paid to filling orders.

E BAMBERGER & Co.

524 Main st., north side, bet. Fifth and Sixth. au16 d1m.

NEW GOODS.—We have received a large assortment of work-boxes, writing desks, toys and willow-baskets; also, a full supply of baby buggies at

SUES' VARIETY STORE.

**By far the cheapest place to buy summer clothing is Scott, Keen & Co.'s, corner Sixth and Main streets.** au5 dtf

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, 1863.—The highest premium has been awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines at the World's Fair, recently held in London, England, with all other sewing machines in competition. This result was not unexpected of course, but is still highly complimentary to American genius, and a triumph more noteworthy considering the public sentiment in England. This marked recognition of this machine not only adds to its prestige, confirming, as it does, the numerous awards here, but should satisfy the public that if any sewing is done Wheeler & Wilson's is the machine to do it.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,
General Agents for the West & Southwest, Office No. 1, Masonic Temple.

ROOFING.—The attention of the public is called to my elastic paint and roofing cement, which is considered by all who have tested it to be the best and cheapest material of the kind now in use for tin, iron, or metal roofs. C. Coggeshall, Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.
je10 tf

**White linen coats and pants, white and French Marseilles vests, linen sacks and dusters, at Scott, Keen & Co.'s, corner Sixth and Main streets.** au5 dtf

☞ We believe that home enterprise should be fostered by every community, even when the results obtained may not be quite equal to those obtained elsewhere, but when we can do better at home than abroad there is every reason why we should patronize local industry and enterprise. In this connection we notice the unexpected success of the shirt manufactory of Messrs. Green & Green, of this city. Though it has been in operation only about eight months it already gives employment to about thirty hands. They turn out better work than can be bought in the stores, and their shirts are made from measure and warranted to fit.

☞ John Bull's Cedron Bitters is certainly one of the achievements of the age not likely to be forgotten. A valuable discovery never dies. We are glad to learn that the success of his Bitters is commensurate with their sale. au11 dtf

**If you want a good fitting shirt go to Scott, Keen & Co.'s, corner Sixth and Main streets.** my23 dtf

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—We are offering our stock of spring and summer clothing at greatly reduced prices, to make room for a splendid stock of fall and winter goods, which are arriving daily from New York. Wedding, Sunday and business suits made up at short notice, in the latest and most fashionable styles. JULIUS WINTER & Co.,
au5 d1m S. E. cor. Third and Market sts.

☞ Dr. Bettison's well known and celebrated English Horse Liniment never fails to cure all external diseases of horses and cattle efficiently and permanently. It is manufactured by its present sole proprietor, W. C. Coleman, and sold everywhere. A liberal discout allowed to dealers.

Main depot, Main street, No. 408, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

**Great reduction in price of boys' and youths' summer clothing at Scott, Keen & Co.'s, corner Sixth and Main streets.** au5 dtf

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—I have on hand and will constantly keep a full supply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.

Office in Customhouse.

PHILIP SPEED,
Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Kentucky.
md3 d6m

WANTED! WANTED!—Gold, Silver, Demand Notes and Southern money, for which I will pay the highest prices, at my office, Third street, one door north of Green, next to the Capital Drugstore.

ap16 JULIUS MENDEL, Broker.

## MARRIED,

On the 13th of August, by Rev. T. G. Bosley, Capt. JOHN S. JONES, of the Accommodation Train between Louisville and Frankfort, and Miss ELIZZIE V. MOORE, daughter of Mrs. Harriet Moore, of Shelby co., Ky.

## OBITUARY.

DIED, on the evening of August 6th, 1863 in Shelby county, Ky., Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of Theophilus Davis, after a lingering and painful illness, in the 53d year of her age.

The deceased was a woman of good native intellect, practical energy, prepossessing appearance and courteous and agreeable manners. Having been left a widow, many years since, with a number of young children dependent upon her exertions, she succeeded, by perseverance and skill, in rearing them up to be respectable and educated men and women. She was endowed with all those social virtues which adapted her, in an eminent degree, to make a happy home: and no one could visit her pleasant and pretty residence without being struck with the neatness, thrift and cheerfulness—an affection which reigned there. But, after playing her part well in the drama of human life, she has now left this world of tribulation to enjoy, as we hope, a tranquil rest in a better land. To lose such a mother is indeed a severe blow to the complained daughter who watched, with so much patience, skill and affection, around the bed of the declining patient—and to the absent daughter, who, a few months since, bid the sufferer a final adieu to return to her distant home—and to the young sons who have enjoyed so much comfort in her cheerful and watchful care. Yet we trust that the Heavenly Father, "who doeth all things well," will soothe these bleeding hearts, and cause even this affliction to work for their ultimate welfare. D. T. S.

## DIED,

At the residence of his father, in Carroll county, Ky., on the 12th inst., DAVID, son of Wm. and Mary A. Boggess in the 24th year of his age.

In the bloom and vigor of youth, ere testing fully of the sweets of life, when near friends became nearer, and life itself became dearer, the silent angel of death has led him to the cold silent bed beneath the sod. 'Tis hard for thy parents and friends thus to part with thee, Davie. They bury not thy memory with thee, but remain re lit in that sanctuary of their hearts which was thine alone, to live with them till they in their turn are beckoned hence to live with thee again in a brighter land.

On the 20th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs, WM. F. COYLE, aged 58 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son in-law, Wm. Downing, on First street, between Gray and Broadway, this, Saturday, morning, at 10 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**GREEN & GREEN,**

LOUISVILLE, Main and Fourth. NASHVILLE, 48 College street.

SUMMER SOFT HATS,
STRAW HATS,
COOL ZEPHYR UNDERWEAR
SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR

MADE TO ORDER FROM MEASUREMENT.

Military Hats, Caps, and Trimmings to Order.

je18 dtf

☞ Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 3, 1863.

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of DR. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,
Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky,
CHAS B. COTTON
Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.
COL. H DENT,
Provost Marshal General of Kentucky.
REV. D. P. HENDERSON,
Secretary Sanitary Commission.
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,
Publishers Democrat.
GEO. P. DOERN,
Pro. Louisville Anzeiger.
HUGHES & PARKHILL,
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
DAVIS, GREEN & CO.,
Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main st., Louisville,
HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers, cor. Market and Third sts., Louisville, Ky.
JULIUS WINTER,
Clothing Merchant, cor. Third and Market sts., Louisville, Ky.
CAPT. S. F. HILDRETH,
of steamer Major Anderson.
MAJ. L. T. THUSTON,
Paymaster U. S. Army.
C. M. MERCALF,
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
COL. JESSE BAYLES,
4th K. Cavalry.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
Louisville Journal. jy21 d3m

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!**

BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE IS THE *best in the World*. The only *Harmless, True and Reliable* Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown*, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY 81 BARCLAY-ST., N. Y.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. jy8 d1y

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience—and possess a valuable remedy—will receive the same, by return mail (carefully sealed), by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
ap15 d&w3m No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

**TO**

**MERCHANTS & SUTLERS**

WE are now receiving our large and fresh stock of

**HATS & CAPS,**

Together with

New Styles Military Hats,
Caps, and Military Hat & Cap
**TRIMMINGS,**

All of which we are offering at low prices for CASH.

PRATHER & SMITH,
au19 420 MAIN STREET.

**F. H. HEGAN,**
(Old house of HEGAN & ESCOTT),
**Manufacturer of Gilt Work and Dealer in French and American Window-Glass, Wall Paper, Looking-Glasses, Photograph and Ambrotype Materials,**

Particular attention is called to my assortment of fine Engravings, colored and uncolored, to which I am constantly adding the newest and best publications as they are issued by the first publishing houses of Europe and America.

My factory for Gilt Work is fitted with the most approved machinery, and my facilities unsurpassed for furnishing Gilt Frames, oval and square, of new and elegant designs, at the lowest rates.

Special attention given to the framing of Photographs Engravings, &c. je16 d1m

**J. A. MARYMAN,**
GENERAL
**GROCERY, PRODUCE, FORWARDING**
AND
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
147 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Keeps constantly on hand a large supply of New York and Western Cheese and Butter.

☞ Consignments and orders solicited. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. jy19

**W. ALEX. BASS,**
122 Water Street, New York,
AND
BASS & WIGHT,
51 Exchange Place, Baltimore,
**TOBACCO BROKERS,**
AND
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

Cash advances made on consignments of Western Produce. au11 d3m

A CARD

IT WAS ANNOUNCED A FEW DAYS SINCE THAT I was arrested for "stealing a horse." That I was arrested under this charge I am sorry to have to acknowledge, and I bad to submit to the contumely of gaining enemies for a time, until I was enabled to avail myself of a good opportunity to vindicate myself, and I was not long in establishing my innocence and showing the falsity of the charge. But this is not enough. I consider it a duty which I owe to my friends, my relatives, and myself, in order to fully re-establish my heretofore unTarnished reputation, to set before the public a full statement of the causes which led to the unpleasant and disgraceful arrest.

The horse of which I was accused of stealing was left at my stable, and retained in my possession for a considerable length of time. No one came to claim it, and there was no person to care for it but myself, and when the expenses incurred amounted to more than the real worth of the animal. Finally, as there was no owner made his appearance, and, therefore, seeing no source of remuneration for my expenses in keeping him. I considered that the possessor of the horse was the owner, whether rightfully or not I leave for the public to decide, so I accordingly swapped him off, holding the horse which I got in return for him as a proper and sufficient indemnification for the claimant, should ever one make his appearance, and manifest a willingness to pay me for my trouble and expence.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have been a resident of your city from boyhood up to the present time. Every respectable citizen of the place knows perfectly well either myself or my parents, and no one can impeach my character enough to mention a single instance where I have deviated from a strictly honorable, straightforward and legitimate course. Some of my enemies thought this a fit opportunity to revenge some imagined injury. The whole affair was gotten up and trumpeted forth through nothing but absolute prejudice. For the truth of this last assertion, officer Sweeney, by whom I was arrested, can give ample testimony. I have proven myself innocent in this before a court of justice, and I trust I have not wholly failed in the attempt to restore myself to the confidence of my friends and the world.

au22 d1m1* Respectfully, JOHN PARKER.

NOTICE

THE CHIEF OF POLICE HAS in his possession, two HORSES, which are supposed to be stolen. One is a yellow bay horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, some scars, barefooted an old Spanish saddle with a black seat, rid snaffle bridle, reins part leather and part ribbon. The other is a dark bay horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, black mane, tail and legs, hind legs slightly curved, and barefooted. au22 d2m1*

WANTED.

CORRESPONDENCE, BY TWO GAY, ROMANTIC, and (considered) handsome young gentlemen, with some two or more pretty, intelligent and fascinating young ladies, with a view to fun, love and what follows. Address HARRY STANLEY and FRANK VINSON, Box 645, Louisville, Ky. au22 d3*

**S. W. RAPLEE & CO.,**

GROCERS,

404 THIRD STREET,

**Louisville, Kentucky,**

ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH

**STEAMBOATS,**
**HOTELS,**
**BOARDING-HOUSES**
AND
Private Families
WITH CHOICE
FANCY AND STAPLE
Groceries,
**TEAS,**
AND
PURE LIQUORS,
**AT VERY LOW RATES.**

N. B. Particular attention given to orders. au11 d&tf

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS,
**Memphis, Tenn.,**

WILL ATTEND TO THE DISINTERRING AND removal of the bodies of soldiers deceased from any point upon the Mississippi River, or up on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, within the Federal lines, including the same in Metallic Burial Cases, sealing them and delivering to any Express Company, to be forwarded to any point in the loyal States.

We have established an agency at Vicksburg, where one of the firm will always be to attend to the business at that point.

Full particulars and directions sent by mail.

Address J. C. HOLST & CO.,
au15 d3m Memphis, Tenn.

**Shelby House Stock-Yard.**

**M. A. Downing,**

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE BOURBON HOUSE for a number of years, together with H. C. HIER, have purchased the well known Shelby House property, which they have thoroughly renovated and repaired, so that it is now one of the very best houses in the city. The Drove Yard attached has been thoroughly fenced so that the sheds and fences are all new; water is also being introduced to all the lots which will make it one of the most desirable and convenient places for horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, in the western country. They also have a large Livery Stable for the accommodation of guests and all who may see fit to call on them. The house and yard are conveniently the business part of the city, so that dealers in the above named business will do well to give them a call before going elsewhere. Stock sold on commission. au15 dtf

MASONIC BUILDINGS,
Corner Fourth and Jefferson.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Mozambiques;
Silk Grenadines;
Grenadine Barages;
Organdie Muslins;
Printed Jaconet Muslins;
French Chintzes, &c.,

With many other Goods much under former prices.
jy19 MARK & DOWNS.

GEO. W. SMALL
HAS JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER LOT OF NEW and desirable
**Carpets,**
**Curtain Goods, and**
House Furnishings Generally.

These goods have been bought at very reduced prices, and will be sold very low FOR CASH ONLY. Call soon for bargains.

GEO. W. SMALL'
237 Main st., between Third and Fourth.
jy23 3 doors west of the Bank of Louisville.

Louisville & Frankfort Railroad.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR THE ABOVE Company, will be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of September, 1863, at the President's office, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

au13 dtd EDWD D. HOBBS, Pres't.
[Journal copy till election.]

**HARDWARE.**

APPLE PARERS, PRESERVING KETTLES, Cutting Boxes, Hoes, Potato Rakes, Fruit Knives, Bird-cages, Grass Hooks, Pick-axes, Rakes, Forks, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Plated Ware, Coffee and Spice Mills, Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Grindstones, Razors, Razor Straps, Latches, Bolts, Screws, Chains, Shovels and Tongs, Brads, Tacks, Screws, Staples, Hooks, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Bells, Mouse and Rat Traps, Augurs, Bits, Gimlets, Braces, Coulters, Gouges, Farmer's and Mechanic's Tools of every description, Sulkies, Gig do, &c., &c. For sale at wholesale and retail at lowest rates by

au20 A. McBRIDE, 321 Third street.
[Anzeiger copy.]

**REWARD FOR DESERTERS.**

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL,
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A REWARD OF TEN DOLLARS AND THE REASONable expenses incurred, will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery of each deserter at these headquarters.

By order of the War Department.
GEO. W. WOMACK,
au22 d20 Captain and Provost Marshal,
Fifth District, Kentucky.

**NEW FIRM.**

W. OWENS, JR., HAVING PURCHASED THE entire interest of G. W. D zier & W. C. Coleman in the Drug Store at southeast corner of Sixth and Market streets, and having taken into copartnership Mr. Alfred Hoffield, a scientific and practical chemist and druggist, will continue the drug business in all its branches at the above stand under firm, name and style of OWENS & HOFFIELD.

Particular attention given to the preparation and delivery of prescriptions at all times—day or night. au22 d1m

GALT HOUSE,
Corner Main and Second streets.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ROBERT A. BELL, HAVING PURCHASED THE interest of the late B. J. Adams, in the above named House, from the 1st of August, he becomes an active partner in conducting the same under the style of

MILLER & BELL
SILAS F. MILLER,
ROB'T A. BELL. au21 d2m

For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE at a low price and easy terms, a desirable country residence, about thirty acres of land, a few minutes' walk from Beard's Station, Louisville & Frankfort R. R., one hour by rail from the city. Also a desirable Stock Farm of 210 acres two miles from the same station. For particulars address

D. L. FREEMAN,
an22 d1m, Beard's Station, L. & F. R. R.

WANTED.

FOUR GOOD BRICKLAYERS, TO WORK ON pressed brick; four good Hod Carriers; two Plasterers. also two Carpenters.

JOHN HALEY, Frankfort, Ky.
References—James McDermott, 716 north side Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth, Louisville, Ky. au22 d2

The Louisville Rifle Club

WILL HAVE THEIR REGULAR SHOOTING match at Capt Knapp's Garden, on Monday, Aug. 24th, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Members and friends are requested to be present. An express will be running from Walker's Exchange. au22 d2*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING and the firm and name of GORMAN & NORRIS, was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1863. The business will be carried on as usual in the old stand (Eagle Shoe Store) by au22 d3] H. GORMAN.

For Rent.

A STOREROOM AND FIXTURES, ON THE NORTHwest corner of Eleventh and Market streets. For particulars inquire next door. au22 d6

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.—
50 bbls Mocklin's XXX White Wheat Flour;
50 bbls Edinburgh XX do do;
Just received per Railroad and for sale by
au15 T. L. JEFFERSON.

SUGAR.—100 BBLS CRUSHED, POWDERED AND Granulated Sugar just received by
au23 GARDNER & CO.

MOLASSES.—140 BBLS PLANTATION MOLASSES received this day by
au23 GARDNER & CO.

MADDER.—2 CASKS MADDER RECEIVED THIS day by [au22] GARDNER & CO.

SARDINES.—20 CASES QUARTERS RECEIVED THIS day by [au22] GARDNER & CO.

WM. SKENE. ROBERT SKENE.

**LOUISVILLE CARBON AND COAL OIL WORKS.**

**Wm. Skene & Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Carbon Oil, Refined Coal Oil,
Extra Lard Oil, Pure Rosin Oils,
Headlight Oil, B. R. Fish Oils,
Lubricating Petroleum, Benzole and Naptha,
Car and Axle Grease, Paint Dryer.

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**SPERM, WHALE, SEAL, AND OTHER OILS SUITABLE FOR BURNING.**

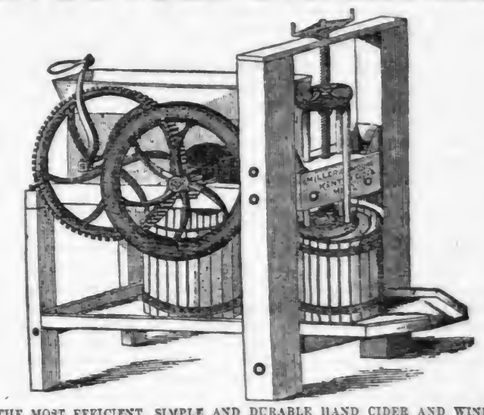
**ALSO**

Manufacturers of Coal and Carbon Oil Lamps of every description, from the cheapest Kitchen Hand Lamp to rich Parlor or Church Lmap, with Marble Bases, and most approved Burners, Wicks, Shade Chimneys, Globe Brushes, Lamp Trimming, &c., &c.

**AGENTS FOR JUDSON'S TRANSPARENT CONES.**

Warehouse and Store, Bullitt Street.
Carbon and Coal Oil Works, Corner Sixteenth and High Streets.
Lard Oil and Lamp Factory, Bullitt st., bet. Main and Water.
mhl dtf

**KENTUCKY CIDER MILL**



THIS IS THE MOST EFFICIENT, SIMPLE AND DURABLE HAND CIDER AND WINE MILL YET introduced; works much easier and grates the apples much finer than any other made, with a better and more powerful Screw and Press than can be found in any other Mill. It is also neater and better arranged and will average about FIVE BARRELS OF CIDER PER DAY BY HAND.

**We will Warrant this Mill**

To be of equal capacity, IN EVERY RES

# EDUCATIONAL.

## New York Medical College AND CHARITY HOSPITAL,

**No. 90 East 13th Street, near 4th Avenue.**

THE 14TH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES WILL commence on the 19th of October, 1863, and will continue until the first week in March, 1864.

FACULTY:

BENJAMIN I. RAPHAEL, M. D., Professor of General and Military Surgery and Surgical Pathology.
A. JACOBI, M. D., Professor of Infantile Pathology and Therapeutics.
E. NOEGGERATH, M. D., Professor of Clinical Midwifery and the Diseases of Women.
J. V. C. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
WM. F. HOLCOMB, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.
SAMUEL R. PERCY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
HENRY G. COX, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.
H. VAN DER WEYDE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
HON. JOHN H. ANTHON, A. M., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
STEPHEN ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
JOSEPH SHNETTER, M. D., Lecturer on Microscopic Anatomy.
JAMES E. STEELE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of the Museum.
JOHN H. THOMPSON, M. D., Prosector to the Prof. of Surgery.
F. S. SNEAD, Janitor.

A preliminary term will commence on September 14th, and continue until the regular term begins. This course will be GRATIS to those Students who intend taking a full winter course.

Daily Clinics are held at the College. Further information as to Lectures, Terms, &c. may be obtained by addressing

Prof. B. I. RAPHAEL, Dean of the Faculty, No. 91 Ninth street, New York.
au8 dlaw4

## JEFFERSON COLLEGE, FOR MALES AND FEMALES,

### Jeffersontown, Jefferson Co., Ky.

FACULTY.

OLIVER P. MILLER, A. M., President, and Professor of Belles Lettres and Mathematics.
T. T. HOLTON, A. B., Vice-President, and Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.
SAMUEL B. MILLS, M. D., Physician, and Professor of Physical Science.
MRS. MATTIE SALE, Assistant Teacher.
MISS ANNA M. UHLRICH, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MRS. T. T. HOLTON, Matron.

THE FIRST TERM OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF Jefferson College will begin on the first Monday of September, 1863. Three Departments—Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to prepare themselves for teaching will here find unusual advantages.

Young men studying for the ministry will receive instruction in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures.

Daily Bible Class through ut the session.

Young Ladies will board with the President. Gentlemen will find a pleasant home in the family of Dr Mills. Catalogues sent on application. Terms reasonable. For further information, address Dr. S. B. Mills, or T. T. Holton, Jeffersontown, Ky. au8 d:Sa4

## Oxford Female College.

THE NINETEENTH SEMI ANNUAL SESSION BEgins Sept 1st. This College is at Oxford, Ohio, on the Junction Railroad, thirty miles northwest from Cincinnati. Oxford is a high, healthy and beautiful place, famed for its literary advantages. The College buildings, grounds, and course of instruction are not often surpassed. The institution already numbers sixty-eight graduates, and is in a flourishing condition. Among other able and experienced teachers engaged, are Miss MARY E. KELLY, for several years Principal of Rose Hill Female Seminary, Versailles, Ky., Miss HELEN M. FREEMAN, Covington, Ky., and Prof KARL MERZ. Of this gentleman's music, "Dwight's Journal of Music," of Boston, the ablest critical work on music in the country has the following:

"We have before us the programme of the Ninth Annual Examinations and Commencement Exercises of this Institution, lasting a week, from which it appears that a much higher idea reigns there in the musical instruction, than we commonly find in large Female Seminaries. It shows their teacher, Mr. Karl Merz, to be enlightened and in earnest. Instead of the vulgar, showy trash, which is sung or thrummed by thousands of young ladies, he has fixed the attention of his pupils upon sterling compositions, and is rewarded by finding that they study them with real interest, and acquire a taste and love for them thus showing what can be done in a Western College despite so many seeming examples. In the examinations referred to the musical selections were partly classical and partly popular; but the classical by far preponderated."

Parents who wish to give their daughters a thorough education, at a first class school and at moderate charges, will find this College worthy their attention.

For circulars, etc., please address the President,
REV ROBERT D. MORRIS, Oxford, Ohio.
au1 dimeSa8*

## University of Louisville.

### LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER, and continue five months.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity and Commercial Law.
HON. WILLIAM F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property and of the Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
HON. CALEB W. LOGAN, Professor of the History and Science of Law, and of the Practice of Law, including Pleading and Evidence, and of International Law and Codes of Practice.

☞ Address Professor Pirtle.

JAMES GUTHRIE, President, of the University of Louisville.
jy26 dlaw4w4

## SHELBY COLLEGE,

### SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE ENSUING SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will be opened on Monday, September 7th, 1863. The undersigned will receive a limited number of boys, from eleven to fifteen years of age, into the College family, as pupils in the English, Classical and Mathematical Grammar School. The number will be limited to twelve. They will be under his personal superintendence, and will be faithfully and kindly cared for in all that respects their social, religious and intellectual training.

TERMS—For Board, Tuition Washing and Fuel, for the session of ten months, half payable in advance, $175.
au18 d2w WM. J. WALLER, Pres't.

## BELLEWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS INSTITUTION, LOCATED TWELVE MILES from Louisville, on the Frankfort Railroad, near Hobbs' Depot, will open its third annual session on the 3d day of September, 1863. Being entirely in the country, it is free from all the excitements of large towns and cities. Such a thing as a body of soldiers has never been seen on the premises, with a single exception, and then only for a very few moments. A full corps of instructors in both the solid and ornamental branches is provided. A handsome chapel and recitation rooms sixty feet in length are in course of construction, on a lot adjoining the one on which the present buildings stand. This will enable the proprietor to accommodate about twenty more boarding pupils than last year.

For circulars or further particulars, address the undersigned, Principal, at Louisville.
au14 deow3w W. W. HILL.

## School for Boys.

PROFESSOR GEORGE TAYLOR WILL OPEN, ON Monday, August 31st, on the farm of Mr. James Stewart, in Oldham county, a School for Boys under fifteen years of age.

The number of scholars will be limited to sixteen and none but boys of good morals and good habits will be received.

Terms for Tuition—Board, lodging and washing $175 for two sessions of five months each, or $87 50 for single session of five months.

All the branches common in the best schools will be taught.

Mr. Stewart's farm is situated within three-fourths of a mile of Buckner's Station, on the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, and is unsurpassed for health.

Refer to Mr. P. R. Thompson and Messrs. Collis and Robt. J. Ormsby, Louisville Ky. au15 d12*

## Shelbyville Female College.

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED AWAY FROM THE disturbances of war, has continued its quiet and successful operation, though with diminished number of pupils. The next session will commence on the first Monday in September, 1863. Assisted by able and successful teachers, I hope, with my constant individual attention, to give to the young ladies intrusted to my care, the best opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement. The whole expenses of Boarding and Tuition, in the ordinary branches, for ten months session, in the College classes, amount from $162 to $170.

Address at Shelbyville Ky.
au13 d4w&w1* REV. D. T. STUART.

## Danville Female Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION AFFORDS YOUNG LADIES Its usual facilities of education in the Natural and Moral Sciences, Ancient and Modern Languages, the Arts and Ornamentals, and in Morals and Manners.

Terms moderate. Next session commence on the first Monday in September.

For catalogues or information, address the Principal,
REV. DUNCAN H. SELPH, Danville Ky.
au4 dtsel*

## SCHOOL.

MISSES H. AND L. BARBAROUX WILL OPEN A School for Girls, on Tuesday, Sept. 1st, at their school-rooms in the building situated on the northeast corner of Seventh and Walnut streets. Their course of instruction embraces English, French, Instrumental Music on the Piano and Guitar, Vocal Music, Drawing, and Painting.

Private lessons given in any of the above branches. For terms or circulars apply at the residence of the ladies, on the east side of Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut. au18 dtf

## FOREST ACADEMY, A MALE SCHOOL,

### BY B. H. M'COWN.

WILL COMMENCE ITS NEXT SESSION MONDAY, Sept. 7th. For further information apply for circular. Address B. H. M'COWN,
au22 dtd* O'Bannon's P. O., Jefferson co., Ky.

## CENTER COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will open on the second Monday of September, 1863. Tuition $33 per session of ten months. Boarding, including lights and washing, $2 75 to $3 75 per week. For catalogues apply to Prof. O. BEATTY, Vice-President, or to HEMAN H. ALLEN, Danville, Ky. au21 dim

Democrat copy one month and charge this office.—*Jour.*

## B. B. HUNTOON'S

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, Sept. 7th.

Tuition for the half session of ten weeks..........$20 00
If paid in advance..........18 00
au19 dtd

## CECILIAN COLLEGE,

NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., WILL RESUME its regular course of instruction on the first Monday in September, 1863.

Terms per session of 5 months, in advance $60 and $65.

For particulars address H. A. CECIL & BROS., Elizabethtown, Ky.
au5 dim*

## REV. GEORGE BECKETT'S Institute for Young Ladies,

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 14TH, 1863. For circulars address
REV. G. BECKETT, St. Matthews, Jefferson county, Ky.
au18 dim

## BETHEL COLLEGE.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RE-OPENED ON the 7th day of next September, with a competent faculty. For particular information address
REV. GEORGE HUNT, Pres't, Russellville, Ky.
jy16 d1Sep7


## SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,

**Wholesale and Retail Dealers in**

## MEN'S, YOUTHS' & BOYS' FINE CLOTHING

**AND FURNISHING GOODS.**

**Corner Sixth and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.**
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## HINZEN & ROSEN,

## PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

NORTH SIDE MARKET STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AT REASONABLE PRICES.
le13


## PUBLIC SALES.

### Administrators' Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRATORS OF THE estate of James Henshaw, deceased, late of Oldham county, Ky., will on Tuesday, September 10, 1863, offer for sale the following personal property to wit: 10 work Mules, 5 yearlings, 9 Horses, 40 head of fine young Cattle, 18 superior young Milch Cows, 2 yoke of Oxen, 1 thorough-bred Bull, the fine young Jack, Ferdinand, 100 head of young Sheep, 100 stock Hogs, 5 Wagons, 1 spring Wagon, 1 Horse Cart, 2 McCormick Reapers, one a self-raker, 1 Wheat Drill, a large lot of Farming Implements of various kinds, Gearing, &c., Household and Kitchen Furniture, 145 acres Corn in the field, a lot of Hay and Lumber.

At the same time and place will be sold the well-known Grist and Saw Mill property of said decedent, situated on Harrod's creek, in Oldham county, sixteen miles from Louisville, five miles from the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, two and a half miles from Brownsboro, three miles from the Louisville and Oldham Plank-road, and five miles from the Ohio river. It runs with both steam and water power, and has three sets of French burrs. There is 25 acres of land, with a good frame dwelling and other necessary outbuildings, belonging to the above property.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.—For all sums of $10 and under, cash; over $10, twelve months' credit, with bond and approved security. The Mill property will be sold for $1,000 cash, balance in equal amounts, one and two years' credit, with interest from date.

WM TARLTON,
JAMES TRIGG,
Administrators of James Henshaw, deceased.
au22 deodtsel&dts

### Marshal's Sale.

W. H. Beynroth, against J. B. Slaughter, } In Chancery, No. 17,913.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE LOUISVILLE Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 24TH, 1863,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

THE HOMESTEAD

Of said James B. Slaughter, situated in said city, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and fronting 450 feet on the north side of Main street, and extending back northwardly same width 420 feet to Rowan street, being the eastwardly half part of the parcel of ground conveyed to said Slaughter by Garnett Duncan.

A lot of ground having a front, on the north side of Main street, of 43 feet, and running back same width 196 feet to an alley, being above Seventeenth street, commencing at Wetzel's west line 120 feet east of Seventeenth street, and extending west to the center of the alley, between west tenements and adjoining house.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid and a lien will be retained as additional security.

THOS. A. MORGAN, M. L. C. C.
N. BEALL GANTT, Deputy.
au19

## LARGE PUBLIC SALE.

### Over $200,000 Worth of Property Offered.

UNDER A DECREE OF THE FRANKLIN CIRCUIT Court, a public sale will be made, at the residence of THOMAS S. PAGE, two miles from Frankfort, Ky., on the 8th day of September, 1863, viz:

50 head of Cattle—Milch Cows, Oxen, Bulls, and Steers
37 Horses, Mares, Mules—broke and unbroke.
9 Sheep, and 140 head of Hogs—various ages.
1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 Rockaway, 1 Express Wagon—with sets of Harness.
Wagons, Carts &c., &c.
Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machines.
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
A lot of seasoned Plank and Scantling.
A large lot of Stone Coal.
30 Slaves, of various ages—Children to be sold with their mothers.
Products of the Farm—consisting of Corn in the field, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Hay, in the Stack.
Many vegetables in the soil.

If not previously sold, there will be offered—

920 ACRES OF LAND,

Well improved, all in a body. If not thus wanted, it will be offered in parcels, as follows:

1. About 250 or 300 acres, in a home place—a beautiful location—richly supplied with everything conducing to comfort, convenience and pleasure—plants, trees, shrubs, and evergreens, decorating the grounds—large market garden—extensive buildings of frame work, dwelling and servants' houses of large capacity. A greenhouse with furnace and fixtures. A mill, with French burrs and horse power.
2. A tract of about 70 acres—supposed to be about 15 acres in full bearing Catawba vines—vine dresser's houses—press-house and fixtures—a large stone arched wine cellar with a full supply of wine casks tubs, &c.
3. Another vineyard of about 40 acres—5 acres of which are in full bearing Catawba vines, with other fruits—comfortable tenant's houses.

There is a contract with Mr. Vogler, a vine dresser and wine maker, running with these two last named tracts for about 15 years, which may be dissolved.

4. A tract of about 480 acres, binding on the Kentucky river, forming an extensive cove, skirted about with forest hill sides—a convenient landing—comfortable building of hewn logs and frame work—large orchard—two superior springs—well located to make an extensive Hay Farm, with capacity to produce over 400 tons annually. This tract, if inducement is offered, will be divided.

The lands and slaves will be offered at public sale on the day of sale, if not previously disposed of.

There is also offered at PRIVATE SALE the following lots and lands, viz:

1. 17 vacant lots in Chicago, Illinois.
2. About 2,000 acres of land binding on the Ohio river, in Union county, Ky, traversed by rich coal veins.
3. Undivided interest in 1,450 acres, in Hopkins county, Ky—also, extensive coal privileges near by, the veins estimated to be 9 to 16 feet in thickness.
4. About 1,000 acres of land in Livingston county, Ky.
5. Lots in the city of Louisville.
6. A large brick residence in Frankfort.
7. An undivided interest in the Kanawha Coal and Oil Company.
8. Lots and Stock, in La Crescent, Minnesota.
9. An undivided interest in valuable lands lying 12 miles from St. Louis, Mo.
10. 100 acres of land in Henderson county, Ky.
11. Lots in Keokuk, Iowa.
12. Lands in Grayson county, Ky.
13. Three lots and house in Rumsey, Ky.
14. Lots in Hannibal, Mo.
15. A large undivided interest in extensive coal mines now being worked, lying at La Salle, Illinois, with other lands adjoining—said to be of great value.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $10, cash. In sales of real estate, one-third is payable in one month, one-third in one year, one third in two years—retaining a lien for the purchase money. The slaves on one years' credit. Bonds to be given with good and sufficient security for the purchase money, to have the force and effect of replevin bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest from date of sale, payable to the trustee.

No property to be removed until satisfactory bonds are executed.

Mr. Page and Mr. Pearson, on the land, will exhibit anything above named for public sale.

If the sale is not through then, it will continue the next day, the 9th of September, 1863.

A. W. DUDLEY, Trustee of Thomas S. Page.
au16 dtd

### Executors' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON Tuesday, the 1st day of September, 1863, on the premises, which are known as the Cowherd farm, situated in Shelby county, Ky., on the road leading from Bellview, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, to Shelbyville, 4 miles from the former and six miles from the latter place, containing about 195 acres, with a good dwelling house and other necessary outbuildings; about 130 acres cleared, the balance inclosed and well set in grass.

Also, on Wednesday, the 2d day of September, 1863, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Richard Radcliffe, deceased in Shelby county, Ky., on the road leading from Frankfort to New Castle, about three miles from the Christiansburg Depot, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, the following personal property, viz: Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, the growing crop, consisting of Corn, Rye, Wheat, Oats and Hay, Stock, consisting of Hogs, about 80 head ready for feeding, Sheep Horses, including some fine brood mares, Cattle, including some good milch cows, and 44 head of fat Steers, ready for market.

At the same time and place, will be sold the following lands, viz:

The late residence of said decedent containing about —— acres, 200 acres cleared, the balance well timbered and set in blue grass. On this farm there is a good brick dwelling house, large barn, and other necessary outbuildings, and a good apple orchard.

Also, at the same time and place, a Farm of about 70 acres, about ¼ of a mile from the said residence, 50 acres cleared, the balance in timber, and all well set in grass.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold what is known as the Beckley farm, situated 1½ miles north of the Christiansburg Depot, containing about 209 acres, 120 acres cleared, the balance in timber and well set in grass. Upon this farm is a good frame dwelling, a stable and spring house; also about one mile of stone fence.

The title to the above tracts is indisputable. All of said lands are in a high state of cultivation, inclosed, well watered and well grassed, with plenty of timber and wood, in a good state of repair, located in a healthy part of the country, with good schools, convenient to Churches, and near the Louisville and Lexington Railroad. A further description is unnecessary.

Further information can be obtained by addressing the Executor, at Christiansburg, Ky., or calling on Mr. D. C. Yeager, on the Cowherd farm, or Mr. Elliot Nash, on the home farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—For personal property, all sums of $10 and under, cash; over $10, a credit of 12 months will be given, bond with approved security will be required and no property removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

The lands will be sold for one-third cash, balance in one and two years. A lien will be retained on the lands for the deferred payments.

Immediate possession will be given of all the lands except the Cowherd Farm, reserving a reasonable time for purchasers to remove the present crop. Possession of the Cowherd farm will be given on the first day of March, 1864. The privilege will be given to the purchaser of said farm to sow such grain and grass as he may wish, immediately.

J. B. MESSICK,
N. FLOOD,
R. ELLIS,
Executors of Richard Radcliff, deceased.
B. K. BAILEY, Auctioneer. au6 dtsel
Lexington Observer and Reporter copy till Sept. 1.

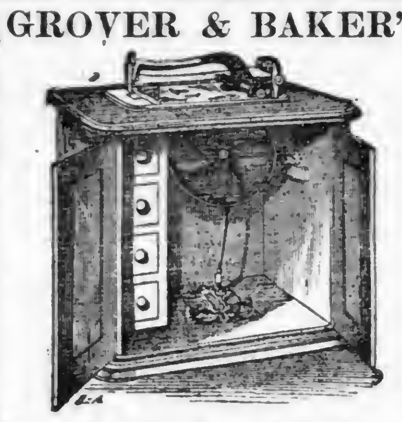
### Public Sale at Auction.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25TH, about 10 o'clock, I will sell at public auction, a Brick House and Lot, on the south side of Marshall street, between Hancock and Clay. The house contains 7 rooms, cellar, cistern, &c.; lot 25 by 102 feet. Terms—$600 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.
au19 d6* FRED. FRISHE, Auctioneer.


SUPERIOR TEAS.—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fresh stock of superior Black and Green Teas, to which we invite attention.
J. T. LANHAM & CO., Importers of Teas, &c., Third st.
au6



## GROVER & BAKER'S



## Family Sewing Machine.

### WHY IT IS BEST.

1. It is more simple, durable, and less liable to derangement than others.
2. It sews from ordinary spools, and no rewinding of thread is necessary.
3. It sews with equal facility all fabrics, the most delicate, and the heaviest, with all kinds of thread, silk, cotton, or linen.
4. Its seam is so strong and elastic that it never breaks, even on the bias.
5. It fastens *both* ends of the seam by its *own operation*.
6. Its seam, though cut at every sixth stitch, remains firm, and neither *runs* or *ravels* in wear.
7. Its seam is more plump and beautiful, and *retains* its plumpness and beauty after washing, better than any other.
8. Its seams can be removed in altering garments, AFTER PROPER INSTRUCTION, without picking or cutting them.
9. Watching and varying the tension upon the threads necessary in other machines, is unnecessary in this. The tension being once adjusted on the Grover & Baker Machine, any amount of sewing may be done without change.
10. It makes beautiful embroidery without any change of arrangement, by simply inserting threads of suitable sizes and colors for this purpose. It is the *only* machine that *both* embroiders and sews perfectly.

The Grover & Baker Machine has taken the First Premium at the State Fairs last held in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, California, including every State Fair at which it has been exhibited in 1862, and at a great number of Agricultural and County Fairs.

☞ The work made upon the Grover & Baker Machine has received the First Premium at every Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO. furnish Machines of the *same pattern* and at the *same price*, making either the GROVER & BAKER STITCH, or the SHUTTLE STITCH, as customers prefer, with the *privilege of exchanging*.

☞ THE NEW ARMY CLOTHING MACHINE, No. has no equal for that work.

☞ HEMMERS, BINDERS, CORDERS, BRAIDERS, QUILTING GUAGES, TUCKERS, &c., of the latest and most improved styles, furnished at the lowest cash prices.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE COTTON will be found superior to any other in the market. It is manufactured by the best European manufacturer, and put up on spools of 500 yards, *expressly* for the Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

In consequence of extensive and timely arrangments with the manufacturers, we are able to sell this superior cotton 10 to 25 per cent. below the prices of other leading manufacturers.

GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINE TWIST, now recognized as the *best* in the market, furnished in any quantity desired.

**GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,**
No. 5 Masonic Temple,
Fourth st., bet. Jefferson and Green.
my31 W. H. GOLDERMAN, Agent


## AMUSEMENTS.

### MASONIC TEMPLE.

## CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE!

**TWO NIGHTS ONLY!**

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE.

Friday and Saturday, Aug. 21st and 22d.
au21 d2

## ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS,

**The Favorites of the West,**

COMPRISING SIXTEEN PERFORMERS.

THIS UNRIVALED TROUPE WILL EXHIBIT IN MASONIC TEMPLE, positively for five nights only, with an entire change of programme each evening, commencing on

**Tuesday Evening, August 25th,**

With the greatest combination of talent ever concentrated in one Company. All the phases of Ethiopian life will be faithfully pictured.

**Dancing, Burlesque Opera and Farces**

Will embrace some of the principal features.

☞ Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years and servants 25 cents. Front and center seats reserved for ladies. Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8½ o'clock P. M. Will also exhibit at New Albany, on Monday, August 24th.
au21 d8 R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

## Grand Operatic Concert,

**At Masonic Temple,**

**TO BE GIVEN ON MONDAY, AUGUST 24.**

—BY—

## MONS. CORRADI COLLIERE,

ASSISTED BY

Messrs. ZOLLER, HAMEL and DOLFINGER, and several Lady Amateurs of this city.

Tickets 50 cents. Can be obtained at the Music Stores and at the Hall on the night of the Concert.

☞ For particulars see programmes. au20 d4

## ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

### On Jefferson, bet. First and Second sts.,

(Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted).

IS OPEN FOR

**Balls, Parties, Public Meetings, &c.**

☞ For terms see JOHN B. HINKLE, at the Hall.
fe3 dly

## AUCTION SALES.

### AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE,

731 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth, s. s., Louisville.

**G. W. CHATFIELD, AUCTIONEER,**

SOLICITS CONSIGNMENTS OF MERCHANDISE and New and Second hand Furniture for Public or Private Sale.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

Out-door Sales promptly attended to.

Refers to—Gardner & Co., Nock, Wicks & Co., Smith & Waide, Wm. L. Weller, Webb & Levering, Louisville, Ky. au13


F. FABEL. N. MILLER

## F. FABEL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## STAR AND PRESSED MOLD CANDLES!

ALSO, OXIDE, OLIVE, GERMAN, PALM, AND FAMILY SOAPS, LARD OIL, Etc., No. 145 east side Third street, between Main and Water, Louisville, Ky.

Having entirely new machinery, with the latest improvements, a long experience and practice will enable us to turn out as good articles, and sell them at as reasonable prices as any house in the West.

☞ Orders solicited and promptly filled at the shortest notice. m31


### Four Brick Houses at Auction.

ON MONDAY, SEPT. 2D, AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M., I will sell at public auction, on the premises, on Walnut street, between Shelby and Campbell, four brick houses and lots. Two of the houses are two-story, each containing four rooms, cellar, &c., fronting on Walnut street; the other two are cottages, on the same lots fronting on the alley, each containing three rooms, cellar, &c. Terms made known at time of sale.
JOSEPH JACOBI.
FRED. FRISCHE, Auctioneer. au20 d2w


## Musical Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION (direct importations), wholesale and retail at low prices by
D. P. FAULDS, 223 Main st., bet. Second and Third.
au15


# TELEGRAPHIC.

**Gallant Feat of Ensign Porter in Charleston Harbor.**

**Republican State Convention in Chicago.**

**Stephen A. Miller Nominated for Governor.**

**Intermittent Fever Among the Troops at Vicksburg.**

**Sherman's Corps Still on the Big Black River.**

**Gen. Ord's Corps Gone to Nashville.**

**The Guerrilla Quantrell Across the Missouri.**

**Lawrence, Kansas, Pillaged and Burnt by Him.**

**Several Citizens Shot on the Streets.**

**Loss Estimated at $2,000,000.**

**Jim Lane Probably Captured.**

**Troops Sent in Pursuit of the Rebels.**

**Proclamation of the Mayor of Leavenworth.**

**Rebel Troops Concentrating in Arkansas.**

**Kirby Smith Takes Command.**

**Great Destitution in the White River Country.**

**The People Anxious for Peace.**

**Particulars of the Raid Into North Carolina.**

**Interesting Southern News.**

**The Rebel Government Distressed About Charleston.**

**No Troops in Richmond.**

**The New State of Western Virginia to be Organized.**

**Alexandria to be the Capital.**

**The Draft in New York Quietly Progressing.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

A letter from off Charleston says ensign Benj. H. Porter, of the new Ironsides, who has been detailed for special service by Admiral Dahlgren, on account of the high character he has obtained in the fleet, and daring bravery and prudence, performed a feat Monday night, during the furious bombardment, that will insure him high commendation by the Admiral.

The duty assigned him was to ascertain the character and nature of the obstructions across the harbor of Charleston between Forts Sumpter and Moultrie. He had been up in one of the Ironsides' cutters with a picket crew for several nights on this mission, and was prevented from accomplishing it by encountering the picket boats of the enemy. He was pursuing this investigation when he saved the lives of eight of the crew of the Wabash's captured boat.

On Monday night he was scouting around Fort Sumpter when the furious cannonade commenced. All eyes were centered on the fort and the work they were doing; but Ensign Porter saw that the opportunity for his work had arrived. The flashing of the cannon from Forts Sumpter and Gregg guided his movements and he was enabled to reach the obstructions without being observed.

He spent fully half an hour in them, thoroughly investigating their construction, and moved off towards the fleet in time to reach it at daylight.

He immediately reported to the Admiral, who declared himself highly gratified at the information, declaring that he now knew all that he desired.

The information obtained is of course kept secret, but will be availed of by the Admiral in a few days.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Aug. 21.

About 6 o'clock last evening the guerrilla chief Quantrill, with a force of about eight hundred strong, crossed from Missouri into Kansas, near the town of Gardner, 4 miles below here, and immediately started for Lawrence, arriving before that town at 4 o'clock this morning. He posted a guard around the city so that citizens could not escape, and, with the remainder of his men, commenced pillaging stores, shooting citizens and firing houses.

A gentleman who managed to escape, and secreted himself in a cornfield near the town, reports that he swam the river at 8 o'clock, and, on reaching the bluffs this side, had a plain view of the city, which was then a sheet of flames. From what he saw, he thinks the loss would reach two millions of dollars, and by this time perhaps much more, as they seemed determined to destroy everything that would burn. We cannot learn that any resistance was made, the citizens being taken completely by surprise; the first alarm being the crackling of flames and shouts of the rebels. James H Lane was in the city, and it is feared he has fallen into the bands of the guerrillas, as it was almost impossible to escape through the lines.

Large numbers of Union troops have been sent in pursuit of the rebels, but with what success is not yet learned.

Mayor Anthony, of this city, issued a proclamation, stating that the people of Leavenworth need not apprehend any trouble, but requests every able-bodied citizen to provide himself with the best arms he can procure and hold himself in readiness to aid their friends in any part of the State at a moment's notice. He censures the General commanding the district, who, he says, with five thousand troops under his command has allowed a few hundred guerrillas to get fifty miles into the interior, burn a city, and destroy two millions' worth of property; and intimates that the citizens must depend upon themselves for the defense of the city and State.

LEAVENWORTH, August 21.

Latest from Lawrence is to 11 o'clock this morning, at which time Quantrille had his forces drawn up on the south side of the city preparatory to leaving.

There can be no doubt but a large number of the best citizens of the town have been shot in the street. We have the names of several prominent citizens who are reported killed, but as the reports cannot be traced to any reliable source we refrain from giving place to them.

A note was received here this evening from B. Swift, asking the citizens of Leavenworth to send physicians, with instruments and medicines, immediately, that the doctors of Lawrence are out of all kinds of medical supplies, and stating that the town had been burnt and fifty to sixty persons shot.

CHICAGO, August 21.

The Union Republican State Convention met yesterday and nominated Colonel Stephen A. Miller for Governor, and C. D. Sherwood for Lieutenant-Governor. For other State officers the present incumbents were nominated.

Memphis specials say the Seventeenth army corps is the only one now stationed at Vicksburg. A species of intermittent fever prevails among them. Cases requiring it are promptly removed to the hospitals here.

Very few troops are quartered in the city, only enough to do police duty; the rest are encamped on the hights back of the city.

Sherman's corps is still encamped near the Big Black, on Bear and Clear Creeks. This corps has had the hardest service of the campaign, yet enjoys better health than any of the others.

The Thirteenth corps, Ord's, moved to Natchez for military reasons, and will remain there for the present.

Porter's fleet is scattered along the Mississippi from New Orleans to Cairo. Intermediate distances between the points where the gunboats are stationed, are patrolled by light built boats.

No special news from below.

Advices from Gen. Steele's Arkansas expedition from Helena, are looked for soon.

NORFOLK, August 21.

The Richmond Whig of to-day contains the following:

*Charleston, August 20.*—The enemy's operations during the last twenty-four hours have been mostly confined to a steady and continuous bombardment of Fort Sumpter from their Parrott guns on Morris Island. Their fire begins to tell on Fort Sumpter, which replies only at long intervals.

The defense of the harbor depends mainly upon Sumpter, but even if that fortress should be battered down the harbor may still be held.

Governor Benham has issued a proclamation, urging the removal of all non-combatants from Charleston as soon as possible.

The 700 pound Parrot guns of the enemy are too much for the walls of Sumpter, and the Fort only replies at intervals.

It has been determined to defend the city street by street and house by house as long as a foot of earth is left.

*Jackson, Miss., August 18.*—The Federal cavalry, from Yazoo City, have reached Durst Station, on the Mississippi railroad, where they captured a train and cut the telegraph wires. The destruction of the railroad northward is apprehended, as the Yankees are carrying two engines and trains northward. Yoder and a heavy raid is coming southward from the Charleston railroad.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 20.

Acting Brigadier General B F. Onderdonk, with the First New York mounted rifles and two companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, has just returned to Portsmouth, Va., from a long raid into North Carolina. They passed through Edstown, and opened communication with Capt. Roberts, in command of South Mills. They then proceeded to pass Good Tank, and when about half way between the two places they were attacked by guerrillas, and, in the skirmish, lost two men. They drove several into the Dismal Swamp, who were drowned; captured 90 horses, some cattle, &c. The raid was very successful.

Refugees arrived in Norfolk to-day from Richmond, who have been in Libby Prison. They report that the rebel government is terribly frightened about Charleston, and say, if it is taken, all is lost.

A guard is kept about the republic of Jeff Davis night and day to prevent him running away from Richmond.

There were very few troops in or about Richmond, and only one brigade between there and Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, August 21.

Gov. Pierpont is here making arrangements for putting the government of the State of Virginia into operation. The seat of government is to be at Alexandria. With this view the first Legislature will be convened in extra session, probably in September, when they will elect a Treasurer and Auditor; for without them no salaries can be paid, nor the taxes collected in the several counties.

By the creation of the State of Western Virginia the sum of $100,000 was left to the credit of the Old Dominion.

The new term of Governor Pierpont will commence in January next, the election having taken place on the 20th of last May, in those parts of Western Virginia free from rebel control. Thus there are three Governors in what was formerly known as one State, including the rebel functionary at Richmond.

The Treasury Department has heard nothing of their report having been sent by Gen. Grant, or any modifications of his views in respect to trade.

MEMPHIS, August 21.

Advices from Arkansas state that all the rebel force in that State is concentrated at Almeda, five miles below Little Rock. Kirby Smith had arrived and taken command of the troops, and was erecting fortifications.

The people in the White river country are in almost a starving condition, and there is a strong disposition throughout the State to accept peace on any terms.

H. Luis, a friend and classmate of the editor of the Bulletin, just from Georgia, says nothing can equal the abject slavery of the people in all the Southern States to unmitigated despotism. The people are ripe for a movement for the overthrow of their rulers, and such action cannot much longer be delayed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

Sales of Government bonds to-day amounted to $85 945

The formation of national banks is absorbing large amounts of 5-20's, and giving greater stability and permanence to local currency than has been heretofore enjoyed in commercial circles.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

The draft in the Sixteenth ward was completed to-day. Everything passed off without the slightest disagreeable incident.

The city swarms with soldiers, but their services have not been required.

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A HEROINE.—On the night of the 6th inst., a party of bushwhackers, some three in number, visited the house of a Mr. Schwarts, about twelve miles from Jefferson City, Missouri, and on demanding admittance, they were refused by Miss Schwartz, a young lady of fifteen. They replied they would come in, at the same time trying to break down the door. While this was going on, the other inmates of the house, viz: Mr. Schwarts, John Wise, Captain Golden, government horse dealer, and a young man in his employ, all left, taking with them (as they supposed) all the arms and ammunition. In their hasty retreat they left behind a revolver, which Miss Schwartz appropriated to her own use. She went to the door, and on opening it, presented it to the leader of the gang, telling them to "come on, if they wanted to, and that some of them should fall or she would." They threatened to kill her if she did not leave the door. She replied—"The first one who takes one step towards this door, dies, for this is the home of my parents, and my brothers and sisters, and I am able to, and shall defend it." Seeing that she was determined in her purpose, and after holding a consultation together, they left.

Brigadier General Bunn, after reciting the above facts in a general order, passes a high compliment upon the girl, "with a courage worthy of a Joan of Arc," and denounces the cowards who deserted her.

The acting Governor Hall, on behalf of the State, is to present Miss Schwartz with a splendid revolver worth $100, as an appropriate testimonial for her heroic bravery.

AMALGAMATION.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says that a colored musician of that city, known by the sobriquet of "Professor Martin," was, on Wednesday, married to a white woman named Mary W. Barnes, a resident of that county. No questions were asked when Martin applied at Probate Judge Turner's office for his marriage license.

☞ The Corinth (Vt.) Copper Mines are being worked under the direction of a New York company. A number of English miners have already gone to work, and more are expected.

☞ A man died in Montreal last week from the effect of the bite of a small insect on the eyebrow. It is supposed that the insect came from putrid flesh.

☞ The report of the loss of the big Parrot gun, sent to Morris Island to be used against Fort Sumpter, is discredited at Washington.

MEETING OF TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS. At a meeting of the tobacco manufacturers of this city, held Wednesday morning at the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse, Mr. Burge was called to the chair and D. M. Anderson appointed secretary.

The chair explained the object of the meeting, namely: To consider the importance and practicability of calling a convention of the tobacco manufacturers of the West, in order that some uniform regulations may be established that will give reliability to the weights of manufactured tobacco throughout the country.

The chair remarked that it would be well to have the co-operation of the Northern manufacturers, as he was aware of the interest they had in such a movement.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. J. B. Lewis, was read and adopted:

*Resolved*, That we call a convention of the manufacturers of tobacco, to meet in this city on the 16th day of September, to consider the propriety of taking some step toward establishing a uniform standard for the inspection of weights of manufactured tobacco.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Lewis the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of four to correspond with various manufacturers elsewhere on the subject, and also to wait upon Collector Speed and report to him the proceedings of this meeting to enable him to lay the subject in its proper light before the Collectors elsewhere.

The chair appointed Messrs. Spaulding, Wicks, Robinson and Lewis on said committee.

On motion of Mr. Spaulding it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published daily in the Louisville Journal and Democrat until September 16th.

On motion of Mr. Willett the meeting adjourned.
au20 dtsel6 D. M. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

# RIVER MATTERS.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

Moorhead & Co., No. 116, Wall street.
T. M. Erwin No 139, Wall street.
R. J. Caffrey No 137, Wall street.
Cropper, Patton & Co., No. 143 Wall street.
N. S. Long, No. 129 Wall street.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

STEAMERS LEAVING TO DAY.

Liberty No 2, for Memphis, at 5 o'clock.
Echo No 2, for Nashville, at 5 o'clock.
Sir William Wallace, for Memphis, at 5 o'clock.
Silver Lake, for Cincinnati, at 12 M.
Gen'l Buel, for Cincinnati, at 12 M.

ARRIVALS.

Gen'l Buell, from Cincinnati.
Star Gray Eagle, from Henderson.
Mercury, from Cincinnati.
Hartford, from Pomeroy.
Tempest, from New Orleans.

DEPARTURES.

Gen'l Buell, to Cincinnati.
Star Gray Eagle, to Henderson.
Huntsman, to Nashville.
Commercial, to Memphis.
Tempest, to Cincinnati.

The river at this point commenced rising last evening, and at dark had risen fully one inch, with 3 feet 2 inches water in the canal at dark by the mark. The rise at the head of the falls indicates a rise of 3 inches at Portland.

The weather has been warm. During the morning it was clear, but in the evening we were visited by several showers which to a certain extent cooled the atmosphere.

At Cincinnati the river continues to rise, having risen 8 inches in the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday, with 6 feet 8 inches water in the channel hence to this place.

At Pittsburg the river remains stationary with a prospect of a rise.

The lower Ohio continues to fall, and all the bars are becoming troublesome to boatmen. At Scuffletown and Oil creek there is 3½ feet of water and 3½ feet at Flint and French Islands. This continued fall in the river has made the Portland bar worse than it has been any time this season, and no boat drawing over 24 inches could pass over yesterday. The rise that is now coming, it is hoped, will be sufficient to allow boats to pass over this bar without much trouble.

The G. W. Graham, from Memphis to St. Louis, found seven feet of water below Cairo, at Island 25, and five feet above Cairo at Herculaneum.

The upper Mississippi, below Keokuk, is reported again falling, with three feet two inches water in the channel.

The Illinois is declining with not over 32 inches in the channel; some have it only 28 inches.

The Missouri is low—down to 4 four feet at several places, and perhaps less by this time.

The Cumberland river is falling with 3 feet on Harpeth shoals.

REGULAR MEMPHIS PACKET.—We are pleased to announce the fact that the Emma No. 2 will enter the trade between this point and Memphis as a regular packet, leaving our wharf every Thursday evening. The Emma is a light-draught boat and being swift is well adapted for the trade she intends to enter. She is owned by Messrs. Maratta & Dowlass, two of the most popular boatmen on the river at present. The former takes command, while the latter, a thorough gentleman in every respect, will officiate in the office. The Emma will leave punctually every Thursday as advertised, and we would recommend her to both travelers and shippers.

The S. C. Baker was laid up at Jeffersonville for repairs.

The great Atlantic, in charge of Captain Harry McDougal, left Cairo Wednesday evening with a huge freight trip and her cabin crowded with passengers for New Orleans. She will, we understand, run as a regular packet between Vicksburg and New Orleans for the present.

The Tempest, direct from New Orleans with a number of sick soldiers, arrived yesterday. She is the first boat that has come direct from that city to this place. During her trip from Cairo to this place ten soldiers died on board, all of whom were buried on the land at different places below.

FOR MADISON.—The fleet Undine, in charge of competent officers, is the regular packet for Madison to-day at two o'clock.

The Major Anderson, in charge of Capt. Hildreth, is the regular packet for Cincinnati at noon today.

The Echo, having been detained, will leave for Nashville to-day.

Yesterday was another dull day on the wharf. The arrivals and departed were but few and we were unable to find but little news in the steamboat line.

The St. Paul Press of the 18th says:

The river is still rising at quite a good rate. There have recently been heavy rains on the head waters of the Minnesota and Mississippi, and a good swell is expected from each of these rivers. From every part of the State we hear reports of heavy rains, which must necessarily swell the small tributaries of the Minnesota and Mississippi and produce high water.

We find the following items in the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday:

The funeral of the late Lieutenant Charles S. Kendrick, U. S. N., took place yesterday from the First Christian Chapel. Elder Robert Graham and the Rev. S. J. W. Browne, officiating. The naval officers in the city and a number of steamboatmen were present. The ceremonies were very impressive.

The remains of the late Lieutenant Martin Dunn, U. S. N., who recently died of typhoid fever, near the mouth of White river, arrived here yesterday on the Gen. Buell. They were conveyed to his late residence in Newport. We have not learned when the funeral will take place.

The remains of Capt. Dugan, of the Champion No. 3, another victim of the typhoid fever, were expected here last night from Cairo. The deceased resided in Covington.

Capt. Devenny's new packet, Jennie Hobbs, is now loading for Memphis, in the Dean Line. She leaves to-morrow night.

The Caroline has entered the Louisville trade as an evening packet. She leaves on her first trip this evening.

The "Dean Line" packet Lady Franklin, from Memphis, passed Cairo yesterday morning with three hundred bales of cotton, and full of people, for Cincinnati.

In regard to matters on the upper Mississippi, above the rapids, we give the following. The Minneapolis State Atlas of Wednesday says:

We are glad to hear that the recent rains have caused a rise in the river. So far, it has risen two feet. Our lumbermen are preparing to avail themselves of this long-wished-for event to get their immense stock of logs down. Gangs of men are leaving daily for the pineries and "upper drives."

A Minnesota paper says:

The heavy rains with which our settlement has been visited the past ten days, have extended over the whole State. They were all more or less accompanied by severe storms of wind or hail.

[River Correspondence Louisville Democrat.]

CAIRO, August 18—3 A. M.

*Messrs. Editors:* Our port list for the past thirty-six hours is as follows:

Sunday—Minnehaha, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 11 A. M.; David Tatum, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Yankee, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; C. Bowan, Evansville to Evansville, 2 P. M.; Platte Valley, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 P. M.

Monday—Starlight, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 A. M.; Tempest, Vicksburg to Cairo, 6 A. M.; Sunny South, Vicksburg to Cairo, 10 A. M.; Hiawatha, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Commercial, Memphis to Louisville, 12 M.; Nevada, Cumberland river to Cairo, 2 P. M.; G. W. Graham, Memphis to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Adelina, Helena to St. Louis, 6 P. M.

The Minnehaha came down from St. Louis, mostly loaded with forage for New Orleans. She also took down two barges of ice.

The David Tatum and Yankee came up from Vicksburg loaded with furloughed soldiers. They both lay here awaiting orders.

The Charley Bowen arrived and departed with moderate passenger trips both ways.

The Platte Valley had as much as she could carry on the water. She added lightly to her passenger list at this point, but made no addition to her freight.

The Starlight and Hiawatha were loaded down with Government oats for New Orleans.

The Starlight left yesterday evening. The Hiawatha will wait for the arrival of this morning's train.

The Tempest and Sunny South both brought up furloughed soldiers from Vicksburg. They both lay here awaiting the option of the Government.

The fine steamer Commercial arrived from Memphis full of people and light freight for Louisville. We are indebted to her clerk for manifest and late papers.

The little side-wheel Nevada came down from the Cumberland river with dispatches. She will very likely return.

The G. W. Graham had nothing of any importance.

Owing to the scarcity of a crew, the Atlantic will not go down before to-morrow morning.

The river is about at a stand with 5½ feet to St. Louis and 7½ feet to Memphis. No boats aground. There are also reported 4 feet to Louisville and falling.

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MUTILATED POSTAL CURRENCY.—There is much complaint about the torn, dirty and mutilated postal currency. At present the only mode of exchanging these notes is as follows:

"Mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, whither they can be sent, addressed to the Treasurer of the United States, by mail, free of postage. A draft on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the amount allowed will be returned in the same way to the address of the person remitting the same. Mutilated fractional notes presented for redemption must be in sums of not less than three dollars of the full face value."

☞ England had 1,072,000 bales of cotton from India last year, and exports 1,200,000 bales this year, and 600,000,000 from all other sources—only sufficient to employ the mills and operatives three days in the week.

# FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 21st, 1863.

For particulars of currency matters see specie and bank note list.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Superfine Flour at $4@4 50, and extra brands at $5@5 50, and nominal; fancy brands still at fancy prices, $6 50@7 25. New Wheat at 85@95c for prime red and white; considerable smutty Wheat is coming in some of which will not bring over 75c. Corn in the ear is worth 55@60c; shelled would not command more than 70c, sacks included. Oats, new 40c; old from store 65@70c. Barley 95c@$1.

GROCERIES—Transactions still limited. Sugar we quote at 13½@14c by hhd; in bbls 14@14½c; Crushed 16½c. New Orleans Molasses 60@65c per gallon. Coffee 31@33c. Sales Golden Sirup in bbls at 70@77c.

COTTONS, &c—Brown Sheetings 33@35c. Yarns we quote at 37, 38 and 40c for the various numbers. Cotton Twine at 70c. Candlewick $1 per lb.

COUNTRY BACON—Very little coming in and dull—shoulders at 5@5½c, sides 6½c, hams 10c.

BUTTER—Sales at 12@15c, and very dull; and choice Western Reserve 17c.

BEANS—Sales prime white at $2 75@3 25, as in quality.

CHEESE—Light sales of new Western Reserve and Hamburg at 10½@10¾c.

HAY—We quote baled Timothy at $21@22; sales from wagon at $14@18, as in quality.

LINSEED OIL—Sales at oil mill at $1 05.

FLAX SEED—New has commenced coming in and sells at the oil mill at $1 25 per bushel.

LARD—Light sales at 9@9½c.

SUGAR CURED HAMS—Steady at 12½@13c.

MANILLA ROPE—We quote at 19c.

ONIONS—Command $250@$3 per bbl.

POTATOES—Small sales new at $1 80 per bbl.

WOOL—Washed 40@50c; in grease 35@40c.

WHISKY—Light sales at 44c.

TOBACCO—Sales to-day 76 hhds, as follows: 12 at $4; 12 at $5; 17 at $6; 5 at $7; 5 at $8; 10 at $9; 2 at $10; 2 at $11; 4 at $12; 1 at $13; 1 at $15; 2 at $16; 2 at $19, and 1 at $25 50 per 100 pounds.

## SPECIE AND BANK NOTE LIST.

| | BUYING. | SELLING. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 23 | @27 | ₩ cent. p'm. |
| Silver | 10@15 | 15@20 | ₩ cent. p'm. |
| Demand Notes | 22 | @— | ₩ cent. p'm. |
| Eastern Exchange | ¼ dis | @ par. | |
| Kentucky Money | ½@1½ | @ 3 | ₩ cent. p'm. |
| Indiana Money | ½@1½ | @ 3 | ₩ cent. p'm. |
| Canada Money | 23 | @26 | ₩ cent. p'm. |
| BANKABLE FUNDS. | | | |
| Treasury Notes and Ohio money. | | | |
| UNCURRENT FUNDS. | | | |
| Missouri | 1@ 3 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Except—Farmers' Bank | 5@10 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Union Bank | 5@10 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Illinois | 2@50 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Wisconsin | 2@50 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Iowa | 1 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Michigan | 2 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Virginia— | | | |
| Eastern | 60 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Western | 1 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Pennsylvania— | | | |
| Pittsburg | 1 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Interior | 1½ | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| New York | 1 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| New England | 1 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Louisiana | 25 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Maryland | 1@ 2 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Tennessee— | | | |
| Planters' | 12@15 dis@ 8 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Union | 12@15 dis@ 8 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Bank of Tennessee | 12@15 dis@ 8 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Stock Banks | 30@35 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| South Carolina | 55@60 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| North Carolina | 55@60 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Georgia | 55@60 | | ₩ cent. dis. |
| Alabama | 55@60 | | ₩ cent. dis. |

### New York Stock and Money Market.

The weekly averages of the banks of the city of New York, on Saturday, August 15, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of August 8:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $1,254,309 |
| Decrease in Specie | 251,635 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 92,447 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 582,925 |

Without any decided change in the rates the Money market opens this week with a tendency toward greater ease. Gold is higher to-day, the reduction of Charleston being looked upon as not quite so speedy a matter as some thought it would be last week.—[Times, 17th.

### New Counterfeits.

New and elegant counterfeits on the Union Bank, Troy, New York, and the American Bank, Providence, Rhode Island, have appeared. They are well executed and are not noted in any Reporter.

Union Bank of Troy, New York: Fives, very close imitation of genuine. Vignette, two females standing, one holding a wreath over a bust; right end large 5, five females grouped around it on wheels between signatures. Most of the genuine bills in circulation are green-tinted, and have a large 5 each side of the vignette. This bill is not noted in any Reporter.

American Bank, Providence, Rhode Island: Fives, imitation of the genuine. Vignette, in lower center, female, bust, &c.; right end, man feeding pigs; left end, wild cattle. The bill is dark looking.

### Exports from New York.

The following is a comparative statement of exports (exclusive of specie) from New York for the week ending August 17th and since January 1st:

| | 1861. | 1862. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $2,275,158 | $2,934,797 | $2,967,932 |
| Previously reported | 91,716,273 | 86,382,735 | 111,133,083 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $93,991,431 | $89,317,532 | $114,099,995 |

## TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 21—P. M.

Flour remains dull and nominal. The best grades of Wheat are in fair demand at 95@97c for red and $1 10@1 15 for Ky. white; qualities below prime are dull at 60@$1. Corn steady at 57@58c. Oats are firmer, closing at 44@45c for new and 45@46c for old in bulk. Rye scarce and higher, closing at 7?c. Whisky steady at 43c. No important change in Provisions; Mess Pork is held at $9 50@10 for old and $11 50@12 50 for new, with small sales. Bulk shoulders are in request at 4½c; sides are nominal at 5c. Bacon is quiet but held firmly at 5½@5¾c for shoulders and sides. Lard 9¼@9½c. Groceries steady and unchanged. Gold easy at 23@24. Silver 15@18. Exchange steady at ¼ premium.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21—P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat dull; old red $1 31@1 37. Corn is scarce and in demand. Oats active. Provisions in better demand; hams 11½c. Lard advanced to 11c. Petroleum firm; crude 35c; refined bonded 53@60c; free 63c. Whisky firm at 47½c.

NEW YORK, August 21—P. M.

Cotton quiet and unchanged at 67c for mid. uplands. The market for fresh ground Flour is good but the other kinds dull and heavy at $4 67@4 95 for extra State, $5 00@5 10 for extra round-hoop Ohio, $5 50@7 trade brands, market closing quiet. Whisky steady at 45½@46c, chiefly at inside price. Prime Wheat is scarce and firm; common grades dull and heavy at 87c@$1 10 for Chicago spring, 90c@$1 18 for Milwaukee club, $1 15@1 22 for winter red western. Corn firm and in fair demand at 69@69½c for shipping mixed western, nearly all at latter prices. Oats lower and more business doing at 51@56c for western. Wool quiet and unchanged. Pork shade firmer and in moderate demand at $11 50@11 62½ for old mess; $13 50 for new do; $10 50@10 75 for new prime; $13 25@16 for new prime mess. Beef steady. Bacon sides quiet. Lard firmer with less doing at 9⅞@10⅛c. Sugar firm and in demand at 11⅜c for N. O., 10@11¾c for Muscovado. Cheese a shade firmer at 9@12½c.

Money more active and firmer at 5@6c per cent. Sterling exchange is rather firmer, 137¾@138 for first class bills. Gold firmer, opening at 25½, closing steady at @25¾. Government stocks quiet and unchanged. Stocks still irregular but on the whole higher; among the firmest on the list are Erie old stock sold before the Board at 119@119½; preferred without any important change, closing at 106½@107. N. Y. Central moderatively active; Reading 119¾; Harlem pref. 115½; Cleveland and Pittsburg 102½; Michigan Central 119.


## STEAMBOATS.

For Paducah, Cairo, Memphis and all way Landings.

The new and light draught swift running steamer SIR WM. WALLACE, Capt. Chenoweth, of the Chenoweth line, will leave the city wharf THIS DAY, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for Cairo, Hickman and Memphis.

Having good accommodations, for freight or passage apply on board, or to
CROPPER, PATTON & CO., Agents, 143 and 145 Fourth street.
au22

For Cincinnati.

The magnificent steamer SILVER LAKE, Wetherby, Master, will leave as above THIS DAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the foot of Third street, city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
CROPPER, PATTON & CO., Agents, 143 and 145 Fourth street.
au22

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

For Evansville and Henderson.

The regular packet JOHN T. McCOMBS, Ballard, Master, will leave as above THIS DAY, the 22d, at 5 o'clock P. M., positively.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, No. 116 Wall street.
au23

For Paducah, Cairo, Hickman and Memphis.

Regular Thursday Packet.

The fine steamer EMMA No. 2, Maratta, Master, will leave as above on THURSDAY, the 27th inst at 4 o'clock P. M., from city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.
au22

For Cairo, Hickman and Memphis.

The fine passenger steamer LIBERTY No. 2, Conner, Master, will leave as above on THIS DAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., positively, from Portland.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
R. J. CAFFREY, 137 Wall st.
au22

For Clarksville and Nashville.

The light draught steamer ECHO No. 2, Capt. Gordon, having been unavoidably detained, will leave as above THIS DAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., from the city wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
R. J. CAFFREY, Agent, 137 Wall st.
au22

## LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE U. S. MAIL BOATS.

**Leave Daily (Sundays excepted) 5 P. M.**

**For Owensboro', Evansville and Henderson, and all intermediate Landings.**

The splendid passenger steamers
JOHN T. McCOMBS, Capt. A. BALLARD,
Leaves Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock P. M.
BIG GREY EAGLE, Capt. J. H. BUNCE,
Leaves Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock P. M.
STAR GREY EAGLE, Capt. J. HUTCHINSON,
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 o'clock P. M.

**Notice.**

All freight and passengers must be at the Portland wharf before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstances. Letters, bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Fourth street, between Main and the river, before 5 o'clock P. M.
de10 dtf J. H. BUNCE, Sup't.

COTTON YARNS.—100 BAGS PITTSBURG EAGLE Cotton Yarns in store and for sale by
GEO. C. HUNTER, Agent for Manufacturers.
je10

# Daily Democrat.

**OFFICIAL.**

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POSTOFFICE AT LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 21st 1863, and which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Department as dead letters.

[*Ordered to be advertised in the* LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT, *agreeable to the following section of the New Postoffice Law, as the Newspaper proved to have by far the largest circulation of any daily paper published in Louisville.*]

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the list of letters remaining uncalled for in any Postoffice in any city, town or village where said newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper, which being issued weekly or oftener, *shall have the largest circulation* within the range of delivery of said office, to be decided by the postmaster at said office.—[*New Postoffice Law, passed March 3d, 1851.*]

**LADIES' LIST.**

ANDERSON Mrs A C
Alexander Mrs Charl't
Allen Miss Florette 2
Aksin Mrs John
Abbott Mrs Mary E
Armstrong Mrs Milt

BROWN Miss Lizzie
Bork Miss Mary E
Boyce Miss Meshey
Baily Mrs Margaret
Blakl Mrs Mary
Brildin Miss Mary
Barker Mrs M W
Bilgert Miss Maggie
Bentz Miss Mary
Black Miss Mattie J
Bl th Miss Mary L
Bryant Miss Lella
Bacon Miss L
Brict Mrs Lila
Brooks Miss Julia
Blobs Mrs Julia
Buaster Miss J
Bayne Mrs Harrlett
Bashoe Mrs Henry
Burke Mrs Temperance
Beck Mrs Sarah
Bates Miss Susan
Boldruff Mrs Sarah G
Blinn Mrs Elizabeth
Briscoe Mrs Emaline
Barr Miss Betty
Beall Elizabeth
Bennink Miss Elizabeth
Bernal Mrs Eliza
Buck Mrs Brice P
Barber Mrs A J
Beatty Mrs
Black Eliza A

COOKLEY Miss Mary
Coleman Miss Mary J 2
Conely Miss Mary
Crutcher
Carter Miss Matilda
Clifford Miss Mary
Cary Miss Mollie
Caser Mrs Mollie
Carroll Miss Maggie
Carter Miss Matilda 2
Carper Mrs Wm
Colonds Miss Lella
Cotes Mrs Hanah
Condiff Mrs Henry
Callaher Miss Hannah
Crupper Mrs Fannie
Churchwell Miss Fannie
Comb Mrs Emma M 2
Cole Mrs Elizabeth 2
Cantrell Mrs Elizabeth
Clayton Miss Lizzie N
Conley Mrs Catherine
Crittenden Mrs Purlina

DIVEN Matilda
Dlin Miss Jane
Dupuy Miss Jane
Duke Mrs John H
Davis Miss Susie
Drake Mrs Sarah G

ESTES Mrs Marion
Egler Mary
Ellis Miss Matt
Earnst Mrs Sarah A
Emig Miss Lizzie
Evington Miss Eliza

FEENZ Miss Mary
Fl Mollie
Ferguson Mrs M E
Fredrick Miss Lou
Fields Mrs Hellen 2
Fields Mrs Elias
Faunce Mrs Ellen
Feathrl Lizzie
Flemming Catherine
Fuller Miss Olive 2
Ford Mrs Anne

GOSS Mrs Mary Anna
Grayer Margaret
Godwin Mrs M R
Gard Mrs Mary
Gl ss Miss Mollie
Gates Mary
Green Miss Vic
Gooding Miss Elizabeth
Godfrey Mrs Lizzie A
Glynn Mrs Emily
Green Mrs Eliza
Gerla Emily
Gray Mrs Elizabeth
Gunn Mrs Catherine
Glagen Cordelia
Glenn Miss Bridget
Gillmore Mrs Capt A T
Gest Miss Ann
Gogan Miss Anne

HOWE Miss Mary J
Hays Miss Mollie
Huff Miss Jane
Haws Mrs V T
Hughes Mrs Mrs G B
Hamilton Mrs Sallie E
Henderson Mrs Eliza
Henry Miss Emaline
Hoffler Mrs Elizabeth
High Miss Elizabeth
Henny Mrs Nancy
Henderson Miss Sarah J
Hersche Mrs Ada B
Holmes Mrs
Hartman Miss Anna
Harris Miss Nancy
Hunly Miss Sallie E

JAMESON Miss Jennie
Jones Mrs Susan
Johnson Sarah
Johnson Miss Ellen
Jones Miss R E
Jones Miss Eliza
Jackson Miss Cora

KING Mrs Margaret
Kreat Mrs Jennie S
Kelly Miss Sue
Kerr Miss Alice

LONG Miss Mattie
Lowe Miss Mollie
Ludlow Miss Margaret
Lerton Miss Mollie
Lane Miss Laura
Lanlrum Miss Laura
Lynch Mrs Edward
Long Emma
Landrum Miss Eliza Lee
Lester Mrs Wm H
Lapping Mrs E G
Leroy Miss Pauline
Lieberman Miss Arab'la
Lake Madame Agnes

MINTON Mrs Catherine
Matthews Mrs Rebecca
Morris Mrs Mary S
Montgomery Miss Mattie
Marcnant Miss Mattie
Martin Miss Julia
Morris Mary Ann
Micolnon Miss Laura
Monroe Mrs Janet
Moore Miss Sallie J
Muir Mrs Sarah
Moor Mrs Ella
May Miss Estella
Man Mrs Crezens

M'WILLIAMS Miss S E
M'Cord Miss Mollie
M'Allister Miss Martha Ann
M'Ewen Mrs Mollie
M'Dowel Mrs Mary
M'Connell Mrs Mary
M'Clain Miss Eliza
M'Gill Eliza
M'Devitt Mrs John J
M'Call Miss Ellen
M'Andrews Miss Anna
M'Quiddy Miss Alice

NEALLY Mrs Mariah
Nicholson Miss Gert'd
Norton Mrs

OSBORN Mrs Eliza

PRATT Miss Mariah
Powell Mrs M J
Parker Mariah
Phillips Miss Mary Jane
Payne Mary Ann
Paul Miss Margaret
Pointer Miss Julia
Perkin Mrs Lucy
Patton Miss Julia 2
Porter Mrs Susan
Penn Miss Nettle

ROSS Miss Mary L
Ross Mrs Martha
Roey Mrs Mary
Ryan Miss Zorachy
Richardson Mrs Mary C
Rhodes Miss Mattle
Reed Miss Libby
Raymond Miss Fannie
Reynolds Miss Frances 2
Rudd Mrs Elizabeth
Reynolds Miss Eva
Rudy Miss Kate
Rhusnaw Miss Blanch

STARE Mrs Mary E
Shank Mrs Jane
Sandid Henrietta
Stewart Mrs Thomas
Strange Sue S
Schuyler Mrs Ethelinda
Shaler Mrs Eliza
Stephens Miss Rachel
Stotzle Miss Elizabeth M
Samuel Miss Rosa
Stewart Miss Ellen
Steward Mrs Ellen
Spaulding Mrs David
Stoll Miss Jemmist
Southerland Bridget
Sullivan Mrs Berza
Smuels Mrs E
Shaw Nancy E
Shively Mrs Norborn
Stewart Miss A Finley

SMITHS

Smith Lavinia
Smith Miss Agnes
Smith Mrs Carmilla

TAYLOR Miss L
Todd Mrs Fannie
Tittler Mrs Roseana
Todd Mrs Nannie
Taylor Miss Amanda J

VENTON Miss Bell O
Vankerk Miss Harriet

WINTERSMITH Miss M
Womack Miss Maggie B
Williams Miss Mary E
Wilks Mrs Lucinda
West Jenny
Wright Mrs W
Wilson Mrs Virginia D
Williams Mrs Grace A
Watt Mrs Sarah
Wile Mrs Sarah
Walling Miss Roxy
Walker Mrs Eliza
Walling Mrs Ellen M
Williamson Mrs Annie
Woodsen Miss Alice A

YOUNG Mrs Catherine

**GENTLEMEN'S LIST.**

ARMSBEALY Wm
Attee John L, MD
Allstrim John
Atchison John
Abbott Alfred V D
Amys Geo
Author Gordon
Antle Jerry
Armstrong Thos M
Ashman Geo
Alkire John W
Applegate Wm T

BILDERBACK John, pkg
Blaneford Wm
Belville Wm
Buckett Wm H
Beach Henry L
Browder Jonathan
Boyer Isaac L
Brewster Jos W
Brantley Jacob
Blair Serg. Jas
Bright Joseph T
Barker Joseph L
Benson J W
Behrue John
Beaver John
Bigelow James
Billengs H J
Bliss H
Burk Ulick
Butler T M
Brant Saml V 2
Burbridge Brig Gen S G
Bane F H
Baker Saml W
Bacon Saline
Brown Horace
Brown Geo B
Brown Henry L
Brown Jeptha K
Brown Jas H
Brown Stephen
Blankenbaker Abram
Blood Otis S
Blair C T
Berry Chas
Baker Davis J
Burgess Chas
Binet Eliza
Beard Richard, DD
Beedles Richard
Baber R P L
Baker Robt
Blackburn Robt 3
Barry Ran
Bardin Ed W
Baker Samuel
Benham Franklin
Baur Jos M

CONNALY Michel
Cooper Wm G
Caswell Wm
Cameron Walls
Collier L
Chenaud L
Cane Lewis C
Coon John 2
Collins John C
Clarisse
Cline James
Carte Is Jessee
Chesem Dr J R
Cenesworth T D
Clark Thomas
Cutler Thomas
Clark Geo W
Campbell T B
Castenbro cks Geo
Campion R T
Camden R T
Cotterman Richard
Conley Daniel
Colan P
Cherry J B
Catlet C C
Chamberlin Columbus
Cutl P A
Chapman Chas B
Cooper C L
Caro P F
Cioney Chas
Colwell Ben F
Cleaver Benj
Curry Oscar O
Connly Andrew
Chamber Acy
Campion Col
Cristie Benj
Campbell Thos B

DUERSON Col Wm
Durnam M J
Deagan Wm
Dodson John
Duffy John R
Doughty Jas R
Davis John M 2
Dickins John
Dawson James
Donaldson Hiram W
Drexallus Henry
Dudley Henry
Deison Theodore
Dempster Geo
Donelly Thos
Dillon Daniel 3
Davidson D
Dawson Patrick
Doyle Peter
Dame Patrick
Davis A
Dorring and heir
Davis A M
Decker A M
Darby D O

EVANS Wm
Emery Albert
Ellis C F
Eauston Edward
Elliot Edward
Eder Washington

FAIRBANKS Chas
Fryer Thos W
Fox Henry
Ficklin J L
Forkner John
Forge John
Fletcher Wm J
Funk Wesley
Forgner Wm
Frank W J
Flaherty Martin
Fallen Bernard

GILL Berdriet
Green Chas
Godfrey P
Gilmore Robt
Gill S W
Garbut John
Gulnan John
Greenwell Jos
Green Capt J H
Garrison John W
Gardiner W S
Gross Wm J
Gross M S
Garland Mr

HOLLIDAY A M
Herrington Nim
Hutchins & Stokes
Howell Mr A 2
Halloran Nicholas
Holeman Col A W
Haggard Nathaniel
Holeman Cornelious
Hourigan P
Hewett Chas
Henry Chas O 2
Howard J O
Hall Richard
Hike Fred
Hilton Saml
Holt Samuel
Hanford Geo B
Hargan Thos
Henderson Henry
Haley H F
Hobson Thos
Hill Thos
Henning Hermine
Heefer J W
Hix James
Harris John F
Hyberger John E
Hagerman Lewis
Harmon Levi 2
Halas Louis
Howard Wm H 2
Holden Walter
Harrington Wm J
Holbrook Wm
Hurst Wm
Horell Methis
Hill H W
Holden W G

ILL Henry
Irwin Geo

JONES A L
Jones A B
Jackson Chas H
Joyce Richard
James Robt
Johnson S S 2
Johnson Frank
Johnson Thos
Jones Geo
Jeringan G W
Johnston Lt Thos B
Jones & Matby

KESLEY Wm
Kesterline Dr L D
King L H
King John B
Knight Aaron
Keefer Pat
Klein J M
Kinbee Henry
Keller Geo S
Kenlston Geo
Kersey Jas
Kitson Root
Kennedy David C
Knight A J

LAWSON Edward
Lany Chas J
Lerma David
Loyd R F
Lutz I Erastus
Larry Reuben
Love Geo W
Littlehale E R
Lambert Geo
Lansing T B
Lee Thos
Lakin Capt J 2
Leslie Wm
Lang Wm J

MONTGOMERY Mac
Mullan W D 2
Martin W H
Miller H P
Mirkle Thomas
Metz George P H
Mires Wm M
Monroe J Emery
Mooreman John 2
Murphy J B
Moregan John W
Minard James
Meshanney Capt J
Mathis John
Mannahan James
Monahan Lt Henry
Miller Samuel
Mitchell Capt Edward J
Majors Richard
Murray Enos
Minett D
Manserat David
Mulloy Bat B
Moore Byron W
Mires Henry

M'EHATTON James
M'Culley Joseph
M'Kee John
M'Culloch James
M Ellmery Henry H
M'Gill George
M'Cuim Soloman
M'Coy Frances
M'Manen Thos J
M'Leod Alexander
M'Gill Frances

NUGENT James R
Norman Ham
Norman O M

ODLE Nathaniel 2
O'Malley Micheal R
Oasley John J 4
Odell Joseph
Orr Benjamin
Ooborn Benjamin

PETHEY Wm
Phillips M D
Phillips M L
Potter Wm
Pyle Wm H H
Prince J P 2
Purcell James
Pope James
Purnell John W
Pullman H Clay
Prime Joseph
Phillips Horace
Pierce George A
Pritchett Samuel M
Prince S D
Paxton John
Prozman F 2
Porter R A
Plaisted Edwin S
Perry Elijah
Peily David
Putnam Charles
Parsons Charles
Parks Charles
Post Cear es F
Palmer Capt
Parker A L

QUICK John Anderson

RYON Dr Wm E
Russell Henry C
Rosson John H
Riggs Ranselor
Robinson John & Bro
Rice John
Rowe Richard W
Ridge Samuel A 2
Rooney S
Roberts P H
Rousdale O D 2

SMITH Dr Wm
Smith Wm
Smith Joseph 2
Smith Charles
Smith Anderson (of col
Shelly Micheal
Sherrow Micheal
Smith John H
Serber Moses
Shene Mack
Stokely Wm
Smetters Wm W
Shackelford Wm T
Starling Maj Wm
Sawyer Wm G
Scott Wm J
Sloan James
Sham Joseph 3
Strw Jacob
Storalie J B
Stick James
Stinson James
Shackelford Gen J M
Shaw John S
Scales Joshua
Sherod John A
Shea Thomas
Sullivan Lt Thos W
Strick George
Shillers Fountain E
Saunders F S
Sluyer Samuel 2
Shiplett Simon
Stubb S W
Stamp Robert
Standeford Dr
Stewart Peri T 2
Sewell C W 2
Stage P R
Sullivan Owen
Shattuck Nathan
St Clair A
Smith A J
Shock Wm H
Stewart John L
Shipley Jno Thomas

TROTTER Lt A H
Tells James
Thompson & Block
Tanner A
Tyler C H
Townly Caleb B
Terry F E
Tounsend G
Trigg Dr H
Talbott H C
Talbot James
Thorns Jacob
Thompson J B
Terry Wm J
Trador John A
Trunk John

VORHEES Abram
Vankerk Newton
Vaughn Thuston
Vimont J N

WOOD Alden B
Williams Col A W
White & Cook
Woodhaus Phillip B
Wall C R M 2
Waldrip E O
Walkind Robert
Winchester E C
Westcot E
Wollace S H
Wilson Sanford
Webster Fred
Watkins Thester
Walker John R
Wood Thomas
Wainright George
Walker Henry T
Wollam Henry J
Walles Hary
Warren James A
Williams James R
Want T
Washie Joseph
White John S
Wyburn Jos
Wilter Lewis W
Watters Lyman J
Willard Mr
White Capt Wm Frank
Warner Capt Wm
Ward Michael
Weaver John
Watts John

YATES ARTHUR
Young Henry

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Orderly Sergeant 2d Co 2d Batt Invalid Corps
Surgeon in charge Hospital No 9 2
Commanding officer 5th Co 1st Invalid Corps

**INITIALS**

R C
J S
T

**ITALIAN**

Sig Antonio Paule Patetti Casella

☞Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."
JOHN J. SPEED, Postmaster

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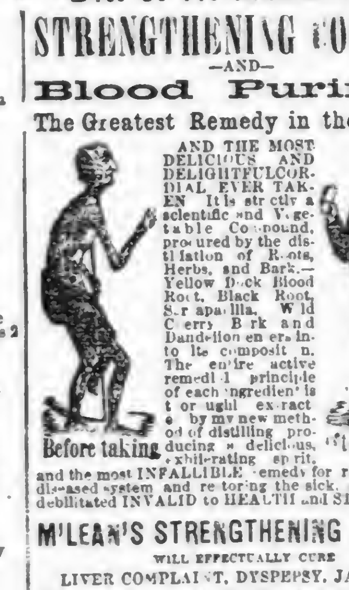
## DR. J. H. McLEAN'S
## STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
—AND—
## Blood Purifier.
### The Greatest Remedy in the World,




AND THE MOST DELICIOUS AND DELIGHTFUL CORDIAL EVER TAKEN. It is strictly a scientific and Vegetable Compound, procured by the distillation of Roots, Herbs, and Bark—Yellow Dock, Blood Root, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry Bark and Dandelion enters into its composition. The entire active remedial principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted by my new method of distilling producing a delicious, exhilarating spirit, and the most INFALLIBLE remedy for renovating the diseased system and restoring the sick, suffering, and debilitated INVALID to HEALTH and STRENGTH.

**M'LEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL**
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSY, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsy, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Dull Pain or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest, or Side, Sudden Flashes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Despondency, or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever).

OVER A MILLION OF BOTTLES

Have been sold during the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who then will suffer from Weakness or Debility when McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL will cure you?

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

MARRIED PERSONS,

Or others conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenerator of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper indulgences, will find in this Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

**TO THE LADIES.**

McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

Is a sovereign and speedy cure for
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, WHITES,
Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, Involuntary Discharges thereof, Falling of the Womb, Giddiness, Fainting, and all Diseases incident to Females.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

Suffer no longer. Take it according to directions. It will stimulate, strengthen and invigorate you and cause the bloom of health to mount your cheeks again.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

**FOR CHILDREN.**

If your children are sickly, puny, afflicted McLean's Cordial will make them healthy fat and robust. Delay not a moment, try it, and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

CAUTION.—Beware of Druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla trash, which they buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning, fasting, is a certain preventative for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease. It is put up in large bottles.

Price only $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
J. H. McLEAN,
Sole Proprietor of this Cordial,
Also McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.
Principal Depot on the corner of Third and Pine sts., St Louis, Mo.
For sale by Geo. H. Carr, Pfingst & Bro., Wilson & Peter, and every respectable dealer in the country.
au18 d&w3m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## LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner Ninth and Jefferson sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

**LEVER POWERS AND THRESHER**
With Wrought Iron Cylinders.

| | |
|---|---|
| Complete Four Horse Power and Thresher, ready for use | $160 |
| Complete Four Horse Power, alone | 100 |
| Complete Four Horse Thresher, alone | 75 |
| Two-Horse Power and Thresher complete | 145 |
| Two-Horse Power, alone | 90 |
| Two Horse Thresher alone | 65 |

ENDLESS CHAIN POWERS AND THRESHERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher and Separator (2 horse) | $175 |
| Excelsior Changeable Railway Horse Power, Thresher and Separator (1 horse) | 150 |
| Excelsior Two Horse Power, including Band Wheel, only | 125 |
| Excelsior Horse Power, for one horse including Band Wheel, only | 100 |
| Threshing Machine, with Separator and Fixtures, 26 inch cylinder | 50 |
| Threshing Machine with Separator and Fixtures, 24 inch cylinder | 45 |
| Set of Bands for Machine, with extras, &c | 7 |
| Portable Circular Saw Mill, 24 inch Saw, for Wood Cutting, &c | 45 |

MANUFACTURED BY
**Miller & Moore,**
LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY.
☞J. W. KIGHTLEY, General Traveling Agent.
jy22 d2aw2m&w2m


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OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,
FRANKFORT, July 16, 1863.

THE NUMBER OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT of the United States, heretofore sent me for collection, which I have been forced to return being so great, and believing that my position will enable me to collect them at a much less expense to the holder than the discounts to which they have heretofore been compelled to submit, I have now concluded to employ in my office a competent person to audit and collect all such claims as may hereafter be sent me. All Quartermaster's vouchers, Commissary's certificates, Pay and Bounty due deceased soldiers, and claims of all kinds, will receive prompt attention.

Arrangements will be made with Offices of the Government to secure prompt and speedy payment of such claims.

Knowing that I can thus benefit the citizens of my State, I respectfully request that all who hold evidence of debt of any kind against the Government, will send them at once to my address for collection.

JAS. F. ROBINSON, JR.,
Quartermaster General of Ky.
jy30 dlm


SUB. CARB. SODA.—100 KEGS S. C. SODA FOR sale by EDW. WILDER,
au18 514 Main street.


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## FOR SALE AND RENT.


### For Rent.

A HOUSE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, ON FOURTH street, between Walnut and Chestnut. Apply on the premises, or address
au21 d2* A. S. WILLIS.

### FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL MY FARM, IN THE VICINITY of Brandenburg, Meade county, Ky., containing about 230 acres, mostly adjoining the town, in good repair about 35 or 140 acres cleared, and under fence mostly fresh cleared land, second year in cultivation, good corn and tobacco land, a good new tobacco house or barn, a new large barn for horses and provender all substantial and new, a good dwelling house and outhouses, a first rate young bearing apple and peach orchard, good garden near the Ohio river. I will sell the best bargain in this farm, ever offered for sale. I am not particular as to the cash in hand; will require about one-fourth or one-fifth in hand, and the residue will be made to suit the purchaser as to time.

I invite purchasers to call and see it. I can be found on the premises and will give possession whenever the purchaser wishes.
JNO. H. BLYTHE,
au20 d6* Brandenburg, Ky.

### FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRES OF CHOICE FRUIT LAND, situated from 10 to 12 miles south of Louisville, and near the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. There is on this tract of land a superior variety of young apple trees and some seedling apple and peach trees now in bearing, the balance not in cultivation is well timbered. The location, soil and great abundance of fine springs make this a very desirable place for fruit growers. In fact fruit was never known to fail on this place. I will sell the entire tract, or divide it to suit a company, and will take in exchange a modern style dwelling house in Louisville. For further information address "B.," Postoffice Box 1,39 Louisville, Ky.
au20 d12*

### FOR SALE.

400 ACRES OF LAND, SITUATED ON THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad, nine miles south of the city of Louisville, convenient to church, school and mechanics, and adjoining a depot, store and postoffice. A portion of this land is well improved, balance in timber; will be sold in small farms, or the whole quantity together. For further particulars address Postoffice Box 1,390.
au2 d12*

### FOR SALE.

MY THOMPSON PLACE, KNOWN AS "Strube's Garden," containing eight acres and a large, substantial house and other improvements, surrounded with the finest shade trees, lying near the city, east of Third cross street extended, or the House of Refuge road. Accessible by more than seven roads, and at least equal to Woodland Garden, Elm Tree Garden, Spring Garden, or the Lion Garden. For particulars apply to Hon. Jefferson Brown, Court Place.
[au19 d6] CALEB W. LOGAN.

### Lots for Sale.

105 FEET AT THE HEAD OF CANAL, JUST BELOW Ninth street; an excellent location for a foundry or manufactory. The ground is high.
200 feet on High street, north side, just above the sewer.
Several fine Building Lots, on the Portland Railroad, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.
Two Lots on Twelfth street, near Monroe.
Several Lots on Montroe street, near the Canal.
One Lot on Front street, Portland. Apply to
au18 d6* JEFF. BROWN, Court Place.

### Farm for Sale.

I WILL SELL MY FARM, IN BULLITT county, near Cane Springs, 2 miles from Dooms, and 2¼ from Arlord's Stations, on the Bardstown Branch Railroad, containing 241½ acres, about 75 or 80 acres cleared and in good condition for cultivation; the remainder abounds in the very best of timber, Yellow Poplar in abundance from 2 to 6 feet through, splendid for shingles and plank. White and Black Oak, Ash, Sugar Tree, &c., &c. Four never-failing springs, all convenient and suitably located for stock. Good fencing and moderate buildings. Exempt from railroad tax.

For further particulars please address or inquire of the subscriber, near Glendale, Hardin county, Ky., or William Hart, adjoining the farm.
au14 d16* JOHN OVERALL.

### FOR SALE.

THE WELL-KNOWN CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY STORE of A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 331 and 333 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, is for sale. Parties wishing to engage in a profitable business please call on the undersigned for terms, &c.
A. JAEGER & CO.,
au11 dtf Nos. 331 and 333 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

### For Sale.

A FARM, NEAR O'BANNON'S DEPOT, ON the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, containing Three Hundred and Thirty-Five Acres, Two Hundred and Fifty Acres well set in grass. This is one of the best watered and timbered Farms in the neighborhood. Fine young Orchard and a splendid Spring. Address
M. G. STEWART, O'Bannon's P. O.,
jy22 Jefferson county, Ky.

### For Sale or Exchange for Farming Land.

MY RESIDENCE ON THE NEWBURG ROAD, about three miles from the city, containing ten acres with comfortable buildings of all kinds, a quantity of beautiful shrubbery, a variety of choice fruits, good spring and spring-house, fish pond with lasting spring to supply it; on the most pleasant road from the city, neighborhood the very best; it is one of the most convenient and beautifully arranged places in the country. Apply to me on the premises.
jy7 dtf CH. J. MENG.


## WANTED.


### WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE. A MIDDLE-AGED white woman preferred. Reference required. Apply at the residence of Miss MARY BROWNE, on Seventh street between Chestnut and Broadway, east side.
au21 d2&n1*

### Wanted.

A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON FOR A small family, about one mile from town. Apply at the office of O. W. THOMAS & CO.,
au20 dtf Main st., bet. First and Second.

### 50 Recruits Wanted for the First Kentucky Artillery.

**$42 PAID IN ADVANCE.**

THIS BATTERY HAS BEEN in the service 24 months. If you wait and are drafted, you receive no advance pay. Quarters, subsistence and clothing furnished as soon as enlisted. Recruiting office northeast corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets, Louisville, Ky.
LIEUT. R. A. MOFFETT.
au2 dlm 1st Ky., Battery, Recruiting Officer.

### Brass Finishers Wanted.

TO FIRST RATE WORKMEN STEADY EMPLOYMENT and highest wages will be paid.
THOS. WILLIAMS & CO.,
au19 d6* n. s. Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

### Wanted,

A PARTNER, WITH FROM $2,000 TO $2,500 CASH, to take an equal share in a very profitable established Manufacturing business, doing an excellent trade. For particulars address "Box 1,219, Louisville, Ky."
au18 d6

### Wanted

EMPLOYMENT, BY A PRACTICAL BOOK KEEPER, who wishes to make himself generally useful to a manufacturer, Contractor, or Commission Merchant.
au18 d6* R. STANSBERY, Louisville.

### WANTED.

ENERGETIC AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION, by Hon. J. T. Headley, the most reliable, attractive and powerful Historical Writer of the age. First volume now ready. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Over 100,000 copies already sold. Circulars giving all necessary information in regard to the work. Terms to Agents, &c., mailed free. Call on or address
C. M. DUNN & CO., Publishers,
42 Fourth street, corner Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

### WANTED.

AGENTS TO SELL OUR GREAT UNEQUALLED PRIZE AND STATIONERY PACKAGES, containing 100 useful articles, and accompanied by a magnificent box of Jewelry, from which each purchaser can select a prize to suit themselves. The articles contained in a package could not be purchased elsewhere for $1, yet the price is but 25 cents. Agents easily clear $15 per day at this great money-making business. Circulars sent free.
C. M. DUNN & CO.,
jy7 dly Cincinnati, O., and Chicago, Ill.


## STRAYED & STOLEN.


### Strayed or Stolen,

FROM MY RESIDENCE, CORNER CLAY street and Broadway, on the 10th inst., two large bay horse MULES, about 16 hands high, six and seven years old. I will give ten dollars reward for them, if delivered to me, or for information which will lead to their recovery.
au21 d6 P. MEANS.

### STRAYED,

ON THE 13TH INSTANT, A RED COW, spotted face white belly, and horns crooked downward; no other marks recollected. A suitable reward will be given to any one returning the same to the Canal Office, Shippingport.
au21 d6*


## WATCHES, JEWELRY.


### For Officers of the Army.

ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT assortment of

**SWORDS AND SABRES,**

For all grades of officers; Pistols, Belts, Sashes, Pants, Shoulder-Straps, &c.

Names of officers and regiments, or any inscription desired etched on blades.

No sword will be sold without having passed through a severe trial.

An entirely new and useful article of OFFICERS AMMUNITION BOX, (invented, and steps taken to procure a patent, by J. J. Hirschbuhl), containing separate and safe partitions for powder-flask, balls caps, cartridges, or sundries, screw-driver and wrench. This article is very neat and can be worn on a common regulation belt, or shoulder-strap, and will prove to be a desirable object for officers.

All goods of superior quality and moderate prices at
J. J. HIRSCHBUHL'S Jewelry Store,
No. 233 south side of Main,
de10 one door above Third st.

### JEWELRY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and acquaintances, and the public generally, that he has just fitted up and opened on his own account, a Jewelry Establishment; on the east side of Third street, one door from Market, and adjoining Walker's City Exchange. He is prepared to manufacture

**FINE JEWELRY**
Of every description. Also, deals in
Watches, Clocks, Silverware, and Fancy Goods,
In variety.

☞Special attention given to cleaning and repairing Watches and Jewelry. Those who have for years past given him their custom will find him fully able to serve them at his new stand. Call and examine goods.
mh12 JOHN J. KLINK.

**USEFUL AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL**
—AT—
**WM. KENDRICK'S,**
225 Third street, bet. Main and Market

MY STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE
Was never better than at present, and offered on as good terms as can be found in the city. My styles entirely new. Call and examine.
de28

### Turnip Seed.

100 LBS FRESH SUMMER TURNIP SEED IN store and for sale by MUNN & CO.,
au16 217 Main st., bet. Second and Third.


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## INSURANCE.

**STATEMENT**
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
### PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
On the 30th day of June, 1863,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the Phenix Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Brooklyn, New York.

Second. CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount of its Capital Stock is | $200,000 00 |
| The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is | 200,000 00 |

Third. ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Cash on hand | | $9,366 41 |
| 2. Real Estate unincumbered | | 1,141 53 |
| 3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth fifty per cent, more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying, marked A | | 191,396 50 |
| 4. Debts due the Company, otherwise secured | | 60,861 00 |
| 5. Debts due the Company for premiums | | 11,308 45 |
| 6. The bonds and stocks owned by the Company—how secured and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit: | | |
| 1st. 50 shares Union Ferry Stock | $7,500 | |
| 2d. 7 3 10 Treasury Notes | 5,050 | |
| 3d. U. S. certificates of Indebtedness, at par | 30,000 | |
| 4th. U. S. Sixes, at par | 18,000 | |
| U. S. Fives, at par | 9,000 | |
| | | 69,550 00 |
| 7. All other Securities | | 23,176 81 |
| Total assets of the Company | | $365,70- 76 |

Fourth. LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors | nothing |
| 2. Losses adjusted and due | nothing |
| 3. Loss s adjusted and not due | nothing |
| 4. Losses unadjusted; 5. Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof | $26,881 62 |
| 6. All other claims against the Company | nothing |
| Total liabilities | $26,881 62 |

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss
COUNTY OF KINGS. }

Stephen Crowell, Pres't, and Philander Shaw, Sec'y, of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Insurance Company, that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least $150,000 of actual cash invested in Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth 50 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any person exercising authority in the management of said company, nor for any other person or persons whatsoever. That the Mortgages above described have never been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company, and that they are the above named officers of the said Phenix Fire Insurance Company.
STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County of Kings, State of New York this 20th day of July, 1863.
E. W. CROWELL, Notary Public,
Kings County, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss
COUNTY OF KINGS. }

I, John N. Stearns, Clerk of the County of Kings, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said County, the same being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that E. W. Crowell whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was on the date thereof, a Notary Public, in and for the County of Kings, State of New York, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes; and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said Notary, and verily believe that the signature to the said deposition is genuine.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, this 21st day of July, 1863.
J. N. STEARNS, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY,
Frankfort, July 28, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 136—Renewal.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., July 28, 1863.

This is to certify, that John Muir, as agent of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said John Muir, as agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

**JOHN MUIR, Agent.**
au21 d12

**STATEMENT**
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
### ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN,
On the 30th day of June, 1863,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3d 1856

First. NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Brooklyn.

Second. CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount of its Capital Stock is | $150,000 |
| The amount of the Capital Stock paid up is | 150,000 |

Third. ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Cash on hand | | $5,832 28 |
| 2. Real Estate unincumbered | | 5,553 59 |
| 3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth 50 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for as per vouchers and schedule accompanying | | 99,300 00 |
| 4. Debts due the Company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying | | 4,100 00 |
| 5. Debts due the Company for premiums | | 4,055 20 |
| 6. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit: | | |
| 1st. United States Securities | $62,000 | |
| 2d. Bank Stock City of New York and Brooklyn | 32,000 | |
| | | 94,000 00 |
| 7. All other Securities, Interest accrued on Bonds, Mortgages and Securities | | 4,103 06 |
| Total assets of the Company | | $218,144 13 |

Fourth. LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. The amounts of Liabilities due and not due to Bank and other Creditors | none |
| 2. Losses adjusted and due | none |
| 3. Losses adjusted and not due | none |
| 4. Losses unadjusted | $7,675 00 |
| 5. Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof | none |
| 6. All other claims against the Company | none |
| Total liabilities | $7,675 00 |

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss
COUNTY OF KINGS, CITY OF BROOKLYN. }

John D. Cocks, President, and Horatio Dorr, Secretary, of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth fifty per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above-described officers of the said Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.
JOHN D. COCKS, President.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner of Deeds in the City of Brooklyn, in and for said County of Kings, State of New York, this 14th day of July, 1863.
JOHN STEWART,
Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss
COUNTY OF KINGS. }

I, John N. Stearns, do hereby certify that John Stewart, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was on the date thereof a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of Brooklyn, in Kings County, New York, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes; and that I am well acquainted with the hand-writing of the said John Stewart, and verily believe that the signature to the said deposition is genuine.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, this 14th day of July, 1863.
J. N. STEARNS, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 28, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[L.S.] In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

[No. 4—Renewal.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 27, 1863.

This is to certify that JOHN MUIR, as agent of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., at Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said JOHN MUIR, as agents as aforesaid, are hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at their office in Louisville for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

**JOHN MUIR, Agent,**
au21 d12 LOUISVILLE, KY.


A. F. CLARK. G. G. SMITH
**A. F. CLARK & CO.,**
Grocers, Produce & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
*Flour, Plaster Paris, Cement, Utica White Lime, Wooden Ware, Cordage and Clover Seed,*
Market street, between Brook and Floyd three doors above Guy & Clark's Mill,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞The highest cash price paid for all kinds of country Produce. ja3


## INSURANCE.

**STATEMENT**
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
### REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1863,

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF KENtucky, pursuant to the statute of said State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is The Republic Fire Insurance Company, incorporated in 1852, and is located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Capital of said Company actually paid up in Cash, is | $150,000 00 |
| The Surplus on the — day of — | 203,275 86 |
| Total amount of Capital and Surplus | $353,275 86 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Amount of Cash in Bank | $1,255 70 |
| 2. Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission | 13,755 06 |
| 3. Amount of unincumbered Real Estate owned by the Company | none |
| 4. Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered Real Estate worth at least $400,000, and on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing | 189,550 00 |
| 5. Loans on Bonds and Mortgages on which there is due more than one year's interest | none |
| 6. Loans on Stock and Bonds of Institutions incorporated by the State of New York, payable on demand the market value of securities pledged being $—) | 22,550 00 |
| 7. All Loans made by the Company not included in preceding items | none |
| 8. Stocks and Bonds of Institutions incorporated by the State of New York, owned by the Company | 117,126 00 |
| 9. Interest accrued but not yet due | 7,891 32 |
| 10. Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued | 1,147 00 |
| 11. Bills Receivable for Premiums | none |
| 12. Assessments on the Stock of the Company called in, and due, and unpaid, or Premium Notes due and unpaid | none |
| 13. Amount due the Company, on which judgments have been obtained | none |
| Total Assets | $353,275 86 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Amount of Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid | none |
| 2. Amount of Losses incurred and in process of adjustment | $6,810 00 |
| 3. Amount of Losses reported, on which no action has been taken | none |
| 4. Amount of Claims for losses resisted by the Company | none |
| 5. Amount of Dividend or Capital declared and due, and unpaid | none |
| 6. Amount of Dividend on Scrip, declared but not yet due or unpaid | none |
| 7. Amount of money borrowed | none |
| 8. All other existing claims against the Company | none |
| Total am't Losses, Claims and Liabilities | $6,810 00 |

STATE OF NEW YORK. } ss
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. }

Robert S. Hone, President, and Duncan F. Curry, Secretary of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
ROBT. S. HONE, President,
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of July 1863. THOS. L. THORNELL,
[Seal] Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 1, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[L.S.] In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

Since the 1st of July, the Capital of this Company has been increased to $300,000, with a surplus of over $200,000. Business continued in Louisville, Ky., with

**R. A. BROWINSKI,**
Agent. pro. tem.,

At the office of the Franklin Insurance Company, corner Main and Bullitt streets, over Commercial Bank.
au18 d12

### The Safest and Cheapest Insurance.

**B. D. KENNEDY'S**
**INSURANCE OFFICE,**
413 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Dulaney's Building, over D. O'Hare's Trunk store

AS THE AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE FOLLOWing named safe, reliable and justly popular Insurance Companies, Insurances will be made on Lives and every description of property at fair rates.

As the division of an insurance risk among several Companies is regarded as safer and more prudent than a large amount in any one Company, I would respectfully solicit a portion of the business of my friends and the public. Losses promptly and satisfactorily settled.

Proofs of losses and adjustments made at this office WITHOUT CHARGE on all policies issued at this Agency.

**Mutual Life Insurance Company,**
NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Fund belonging to the members insured $9,250,000.

ALL the profits are divided on the mutual system every five years among the members insured.

The business of this Company is conducted exclusively on the Cash plan. No notes whatever are received for premium, or paid back in claims for losses. The accumulations or dividends may be applied to increase the amount insured under the policy, or in an annual deduction from the premium. In the first instance, many cases are on record where the amounts originally insured have been *more than doubled* by the accumulations or dividends, and in the second, the annual reduction granted by the Company IS LARGER THAN THE ANNUAL PREMIUM; in other words that the policy has been entirely paid up for the original amount, and the policy holder, instead of paying any premium to the Company, is actually IN RECEIPT OF AN ANNUITY (to be still further increased by future dividends) amounting to several hundred dollars, for the remainder of life.

Rates, pamphlets and any other information may be obtained upon application at this Agency.

**Continental Insurance Company,**
NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital and Surplus $1,250,000.

THREE-FOURTHS of the profits returned annually to the policy holders.

Dividends returned to policy holders on fire risks as follows.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1857 | 33⅓ | per cent. |
| 1858 | 50 | do. |
| 1859 | 50 | do. |
| 1860 | 45 | do. |
| 1861 | 35 | do. |
| 1862 | 40 | do. |

Scrip issued bears 6 per cent. per annum interest, and is purchased at this office, at prices ranging from 40 cents to 85 cents on the dollar, according to date of issue.

**North American Fire Insurance Co.,**
NEW YORK CITY. ORGANIZED IN 1823.
Cash Capital and Surplus $300,000.

THREE-FOURTHS of the profits returned annually to the policy holders on Fire risks.

Dividends returned to policy holders:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1861 | 33⅓ | per cent. |
| 1862 | 5 | do. |

Scrip issued bears 6 per cent. per annum interest, and is purchased at this office, at 50 cents to 60 cents on the dollar, according to date.

**Washington Insurance Company,**
NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital and Surplus $525,000.

THREE-FOURTHS of the profits returned annually to the policy holders on Fire risks.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scrip dividend 1861 | 60 | per cent. |
| Do do 1862 | 60 | do. |

Scrip issued bears 6 per cent. per annum interest.

**Fulton Fire Insurance Company,**
NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital and Surplus $250,000.

**Lafayette Fire Insurance Company,**
NEW YORK CITY.
Cash Capital and Surplus $175,000.

**Home Insurance Company,**
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Cash Capital and Surplus $310,000.

THREE-FOURTHS of the profits returned annually to the policy holders on Fire risks.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Scrip Dividend 1861 | 35 | per cent. |
| Do do 1862 | 50 | do. |

Scrip issued bears 6 per cent. per annum interest.
B. D. KENNEDY, Agent
my12 413 Main street.


### REMOVAL.

**BOURLIER & COCHRAN**

Have removed to their large New Store,
No. 215 Fifth street, nearly opposite their old stand.

WHERE, WITH INCREASED FACILITIES, THEY will continue to keep on hand a large stock of everything in their line, particularly

**TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,**
**Cooking and Heating Stoves,**
**Plated and Britannia Ware,**
**Housekeepers' Hardware,**
**French & English Japanned, Enamelled and Pressed Ware,**
**Refrigerators and Water Coolers,**

Which they offer at reasonable prices for cash.

Particular attention paid to ROOFING, SPOUTING GUTTERING, and all kinds of outdoor work.
BOURLIER & COCHRAN,
215 Fifth st., (Cotton's Block), bet. Main & Market,
jel7 d2m Louisville, Ky.

### J. N. WILLARD & CO.,
**PLUMBERS,**
**Gas and Steam Fitters,**
No. 309 Green street, bet. Third and Fourth,

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASsortment of

PLUMBING AND GAS FIXTURES, &C.,
Such as
Hydrants, Bath Tubs, Shower Baths, Washstands Water Closets, Copper Boilers for Hot Water, Sheet Lead, Lead and Iron Pipe, Cistern & Well Pumps of every description, Brass Cocks and Steam Valves of all sizes.

Dwellings and Factories fitted up with Water and Gas on reasonable terms.

A large assortment of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., of the latest patterns. Old fixtures repaired and rebronzed. ALL WORK WARRANTED. au9 dtf

### NOTICE.

I KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE BEST and most approved Cooking and Heating STOVES. The leading Wood Stoves are the Tree, Kentuckian, Charmer, Pelican, and Palmetto. The Coal Stoves are the Alligator, Chieftain and Starlight. I also keep an assortment of Brass Kettles, Enamelled and Porcelain Ware, Smoothing Irons, Tin Plates, pressed Can Tops and Bottoms, Coffee Mills and all other articles usually found in such establishments, also, manufacture of Fruit Cans, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, all of which I will sell at the lowest cash prices either at wholesale or retail.

TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING done at the shortest notice.

Country merchants and dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. The highest price paid for old Iron and Copper.
O. GATHRIGHT
e23 dt 121 Market st., bet. First and Second.

### 4-4 Osnaburgs and Cotton Goods.

10 BALES HEAVY 36 INCH OSNABURG. Invoices Cotton Yarns, Nos. 500, 600 and 700, on hand and for sale by
jy26 d2w T. ANDERSON & CO.


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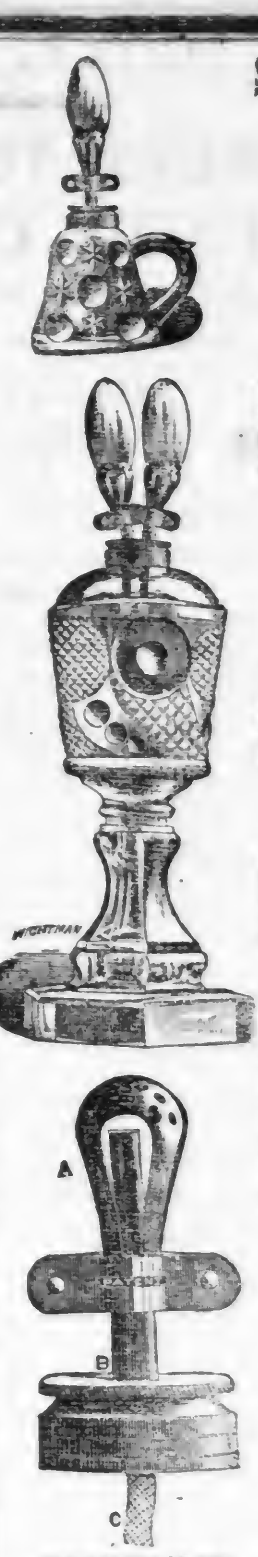


DESCRIPTION OF CUT.
A represents the burner, full size, placed in position on the tube B, and C the wick.

## SIMPLICITY AND ECONOMY COMBINED

## TISDEL & NASH'S
## Patent Attachment
FOR BURNING
## KEROSENE OR COAL OIL
## IN FLUID LAMPS.
PATENTED MARCH 24, 1863.

THIS IS AN ARTICLE W... NT OF ITS UTILITY, SIMplicity and economy, has ... termed "the best thing of the kind ever invented," by t... which to any common fluid lamp, you can burn Kerosene ... without smoke or smell, while more light is obtained from a given quantity of Oil than with any other burner.

With one of these burners applied to any fluid lamp it may be moved rapidly about, or even carried out of doors, without the light being extinguished.

### WHAT THEY SAY OF IT.

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—One of the best, and at the same time, most simple contrivances for burning Kerosene Oil in a common fluid lamp. It is so simple that any child can apply it, and it will burn Kerosene Oil in any fluid lamp without even changing the wicking. It is one of the neatest things that has come under our notice, and is destined to become very popular with all who use it. It burns the Oil perfectly, with no smoke, and will save many times its cost in a few months, and for portable or night lamps it appears to be the *ne plus ultra*.—[Syracuse Courier and Union.

[From the Scientific American.]

It accomplishes the object very perfectly, and dispenses with the annoyance and expense of the inconvenient chimney. A free and steady light, without smoke, is obtained, when a good quality of oil is used. The invention consists in applying the metallic burner to the tube of the Lamp; the burner is simply slipped over this, and can be easily adjusted to any fluid lamp; thus equipped, coal oil can be burned in it as readily as fluid. The burner should be allowed to project above the top of the tube a distance equal to the diameter of it, or about 3-16 of an inch; and the wings, composing the attachment, must be separated, so as to allow the division to be just equal to the size of the tube. These lamps are very convenient for household purposes, as they can be carried in the hand in draughts or currents of air without being extinguished.

"It is an admirable invention, and effects the purpose in the simplest possible manner. These burners are coming into universal use."—[Rochester Daily Union.

"It is a very simple contrivance, and entirely effectual, and has a rapid and extensive sale."—[Express.

Other journals speak in like terms, and the most flattering testimonials are being constantly received from agents and others as to their efficiency and economy; in fact they have earned for themselves a wide-spread reputation. The article never fails to commend itself to all who see it in operation.

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| Per dozen, in quantities less than 1 gross | $1 00 |
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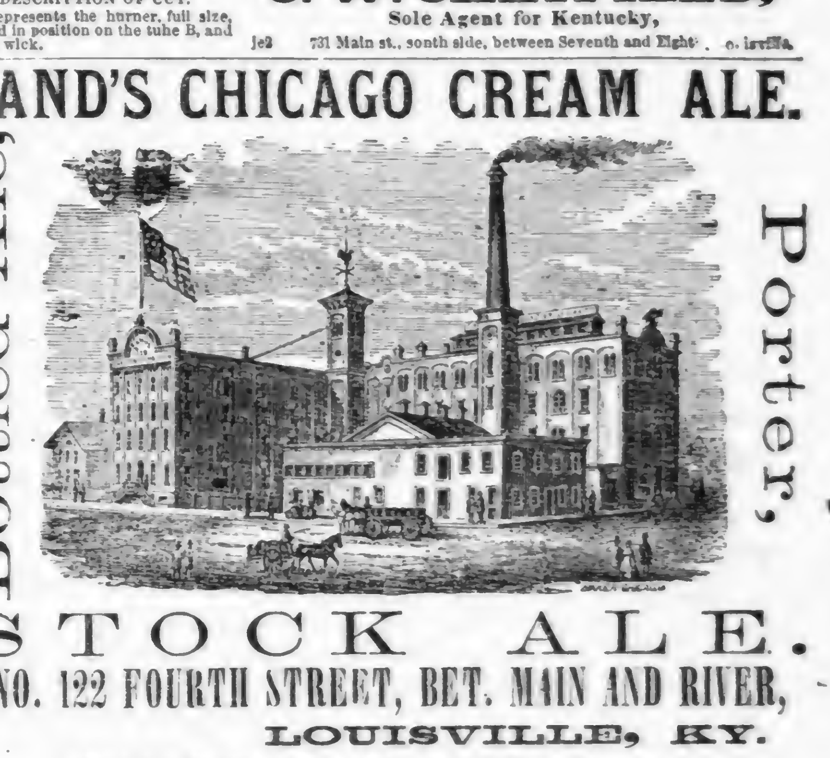

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PATENTED MARCH, 1860.
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THIS SEPARATOR WAS FIRST INVENTED AND brought into use in 1858. It is an improvement on what was formerly known as "Pitts' Patent Separator." We have now over five hundred of them in use, and wherever introduced they take the lead of all others. They have taken the premium at nearly all the Fairs where exhibited.
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Mr. J. D. BONDURANT: The Eight-horse Steam Thresher and Cleaner bought of you, is given up by all to be the best in this county. I have threshed 800 bushels per day, and am well pleased with my machine.
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